FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DIFFICULTIES FOR NEW U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD131122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0319 GMT 13 Dec 83

[TANJUG correspondent Slavko Stanic dispatch: "Following the Geneva Time-Out"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- The suspension of the Geneva talks on strategic arms has put an end to the last direct U.S.-Soviet dialogue. The telephone links between Moscow and Washington have been "out of order" since Reagan's arrival in the White House and the relations between the two superpowers have been reduced to a propaganda war. Accidentally or intentionally the Soviet ambassadorial seat in Washington has been vacant for a few days because Dobrynin is in Moscow where, it has been learned, he will remain until the CPSU Central Committee session due to be held this month.

Washington, according to the evaluation in Moscow, was convinced that the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles would force the USSR to make big concessions at the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and, in addition, "it lived in the illusion that facing the choice between an expensive arms race and detente, Moscow would choose agreement at any price" -- despite its warnings that the agreement is pointless the moment the implementation of the Pershing plan has begun. The warnings of the Soviet marshals to the effect that the answer to that will be "adequate" were not seriously understood either.

In its turn, the USSR did not cease to read too much into the extent and the massive nature of the West European antimissile movement and the power of the world public; it also appears to have overestimated the autonomy and the independence of the European NATO member-countries in relation to the White House. As a result of these miscalculations Soviet-U.S. relations entered the waters of militarization in which only the negative content and aspect are manifested. It is the generals and marshals who increasingly get their say in the matter and who give prominence to the military aspects. It follows that the U.S. challenge to the rivalry in military power and technology was accepted by the other side, which is now trying to match the NATO bloc in every respect.

The European Conference

All present Western appeals for the resumption of the talks on Euromissiles are interpreted in Moscow exclusively as a NATo attempt to disarm its antimissile movement and to continue the operation of deployment of U.S. missiles without any disruption. There is no intimation that the USSR may change the conditions spelled out by Andropov under which his negotiators may return to Geneva. Judging by what the Soviet press is saying, one gains the impression that top Soviet leaders are very skeptical whether in the new situation the talks could change anything at all.

The latest military analyses here in Moscow provide no possibility of the Euromissiles being discussed within the framework of the present Geneva formulas because in view of their location "on the threshold" of the Soviet Union, the Pershings have assumed the nature of a strategic weapon. In this sort of situation it would be difficult to imagine that the European conference on strengthening the measures of reciprocal trust, security, and disarmament could achieve a spectacular positive turnabout.

The Soviet side makes the assessment that its results will depend on whether the United States "will adopt a more realistic stance" or whether it will stand by the positions on whose account the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles were suspended and the dialogue on strategic weapons deferred until an unspecified time.

This does not mean that the USSR will decide that Gromyko should stay in Moscow in order to avoid a meeting with Shultz, because Gromyko was one of those who supported this conference. However, according to the evaluations made here in Moscow, this possible meeting between the foreign ministers of the two superpowers should not be overestimated. The possibility of this meeting's taking place was entertained only recently, it is claimed in well-informed circles here, because until a month ago the United States was rejecting the initiative by the neutral and non-aligned countries for the Stockholm conference's starting at ministerial level. The decision on Shultz's presence at it was only taken therefore after the suspension of the Geneva talks and for the time being only "demagogic and propaganda intentions" are ascribed to it.

In addition, Moscow appears to be waiting for the epilogue of the first act of the U.S. electoral race which could provide an occasion for the West to "offer something concrete," which could be used as an opportunity to resume the talks. This does not mean that the status quo will persist in U.S.-Soviet relations until March or even until April next year. The possible fresh talks will be much more difficult and tense than those held to date because the development of military technology is much faster than the talks on disarmament control. In Moscow's evaluation, what will happen will be that the structure of military and strategic positions of the two blocs will change radically, and that they will not be brought closer together -- that is the warning sounded here -- as long as the United States and NATO base "their security on the principles of a first nuclear strike and of the first use of force in general."

POLITIKA SPECULATES ON FATE OF MBFR TALKS

LD131427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 13 (TANJUG) -- According to rumours circulating in Vienna lately, the "last bridge" in East-West contacts -- the negotiations on troop and armament reductions in central Europe -- may also be pulled down, writes POLITIKA of Belgrade today (Tuesday). Referring to the latest meeting behind the closed doors in Vienna's Hofburg Palace between representatives of the two military and political blocs, the Yugoslav daily writes that mutual accusations -- a constant feature of the talks so far -- have grown even more intense. These accusations have become louder after the break in the INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces) negotiations, POLITIKA points out, adding that the situation has become even more serious since that other brigade, the START negotiations in Geneva, was also destroyed.

All this is happening in spite of the claims by representatives of both East and West that "something is changing" at the Vienna negotiations, POLITIKA assesses. It was believed to be a common interest of the two sides that they should maintain their contact regardless of the outcome of the talks. But the only answer to the question of who is to blame for the deadlock in Hofburg are -- recriminations, the daily points out.

The situation is to be cleared up already on Thursday, when the future of the 11-year-old negotiations on conventional force reductions in central Europe is expected to be known.

U.S. RULING OUT EUROPEAN NUCLEAR WAR REFUTED

AU111758 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Sokol Gjoka article: "The Possibility and 'Impossibility of the Eruption of a Nuclear War in Europe'"]

[Text] The deployment of the first batch of nuclear missiles in Europe and the two superpowers' increase of their arms arsenals have stirred up powerful reactions among world opinion. The danger of a nuclear war increases each day. But through demagogy, the diplomats, politicians, and militarymen do whatever possible to lower the vigilance of world opinion concerning this problem. The same demagogical aim is also served by a study entitled "Air Force 2000," which was recently carried out by a group of military specialists of the U.S. Air Force. The fundamental idea of this study is that: "Despite the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe it is not possible for a general nuclear war to erupt on that continent." To reinforce their idea the American military specialists assert that "the chances for war are greater in the zone plus or minus 30 degrees from the equator, while an atomic war in the Middle East is almost unavoidable." On the basis of this judgement, the Air Force military researchers press their theory about the impossibility of a nuclear war in Europe by justifying this with the idea that several wars cannot be carried out at the same time by the big powers on different points of the globe.

But all this is a deception. Life increasingly shows that the superpowers are not only intensively militarily involved in Europe and the Middle East -- as is also mentioned in the military specialists' study -- but their aggressive and hegemonistic activity is also evident in Central America, Southeast Asia, Africa, and elsewhere. According to some studies recently carried out by Air Force experts, it seems that the United States "has passed into a new military strategy," and that America's military potential promises to be able to carry out two military adventures on a world scale at the same time on two points of the globe. It is obvious that the Soviet social imperialists also do not lag behind their "partner." Thus, local wars waged in different parts of the world do not prevent the superpowers from also brandishing their weapons in Europe and threatening this continent with the danger of nuclear war.

How can the theory of the American military researchers -- that "a general nuclear war is not possible in Europe" -- stand up, when they themselves preach "the dissemination of nuclear weapons to many large and some small countries" of the continent in order for them to be "defended?!" Here they are referring to being "defended" from the other superpower, the Soviet Union. The same spirit is also nourished by the Soviet social imperialists when they increase their nuclear potential. In his latest declaration Andropov justifies the deployment of Soviet missiles in Europe by saying that "if anyone has reason to be disturbed, it is the Warsaw Pact countries, which are threatened by the military machine of the NATO states." Thus according to them, the deployment of the SS-20, -21, and -23 missiles is "forced by the conditions" and is in order to defend oneself from the atomic power of the United States. But this "defense" cannot be understood without the implication of an attack, because one prepares to defend oneself when an eventual attack is expected. And the protagonists of these attacks are the superpowers themselves. "Attack" and "defense" are constituent parts of war.

And under the present conditions, when most of the European states are divided into two large military blocs confronting one another under the command of Washington and Moscow and the deployment of medium-range missiles is continuing at fast rates, the danger of a nuclear war on the European stage is becoming increasingly more threatening.

The superpowers' charges and countercharges and the pseudo-arguments that they present about the "impossibility" of a nuclear war in Europe can never serve as a certificate of their exoneration. The United States and the Soviet Union are mainly responsible for the new crime which they are preparing, for the possibility of a nuclear war on the continent if the European peoples do not break their atomic teeth.

NO PEACE FOR EUROPE WITH SUPERPOWER MISSILES

AU131136 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ATA) -- Commenting on the proceedings of the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the EEC member countries held in Athens recently, the newspaper BASHKIMI points out in its article that it faced a dismal failure. The newspaper points out the disagreements among the West European countries as well as those among them and the USA concerning the policy they pursue towards its partners, contradictions which are reflected in the economic, political and military fields.

In this meeting, the newspaper stresses, what was the most important, the U.S. nuclear blackmail on Europe, was kept silent. When the towers of "Pershings," "cruise" and "SS" are mounting Europe, when the continent is turned into a place d'armes, when the superpowers want to use the European people as cannon fodder, the countries that accept the missiles keep silent, they even approve. So they become accomplices in the frenzied warmongering race of the superpowers and the blocs manipulated by them, the fact that the "Pershing," "cruise" and "SS" missiles which are commanded by the U.S. and Soviet staff are accepted in the European territory not only that tramples under foot the sovereignty of the countries that accept them, but puts them and the other countries at stake. Such stands are in opposition with the sound public opinion, with the interests of the European peoples. Therefore, these peoples have risen against the U.S. and Soviet missiles on the continent. The peoples are becoming more and more aware of the fact that Europe needs oxygen and free breathing. Life has proved that the security of Europe cannot be attained without violating the aggressive pacts and the military bases of the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, without ousting the foreign troops and armaments from their countries.

UN ENVOY ADDRESSES DEBATE ON PALESTINE

AU121447 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- In the debate held at the U.N. General Assembly on the item on the agenda "The Question of Palestine," the floor was also taken by the Albanian representative, Justin Papajorgji, who said among others:

The Palestinian people continue to hold on their backs the greatest misery mankind has ever seen, to live a real tragedy. The Israeli Zionists, trampling underfoot all the norms and laws that govern the international relations, are arrogantly and stubbornly following a barbarous and exterminatory policy towards the Palestinian people. The crimes and savage genocide, reprisals and acts of terror they have committed for scores of years in succession in the Palestinian and Arab territories, have been intensified and have assumed dangerous proportions.

The Tel Aviv chieftains are insistingly pursuing their policy which aims at creating the Great Israel.

The grave situation of the heroic Palestinian people, which is further more exacerbated as a result of the intensification of the criminal policy and activity of Israel, cannot be considered detached from the tense and threatening situation existing in the Middle East today, due to the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the superpowers and other imperialist powers in that zone.

Further on, the Albanian representative pointed out that the United States are the main authors of all the criminal activity against the martyr Palestinian people. Therefore, all understand the great responsibility the USA bears for the tragedy of the Palestinian people, for the support it is giving to the Israeli Zionists.

But along the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli Zionists are getting much support from the Soviet social-imperialists who, while posing as if they are supporting the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, in fact, have not hesitated to put the dagger behind their back whenever their imperialist interests have asked it.

After speaking of the attempts of the two superpowers to provoke conflicts and fratricidal wars in that zone, the Albanian representative stressed that the unity is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Palestinian and all the Arab peoples. Therefore, their enemies, too, have concentrated the attacks in this direction. The strengthening of the unity in the common struggle against the Israeli Zionists and the enslaving aims of the superpowers and the other reactionary forces is an indispensability for the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples.

In conclusion, the Albanian representative pointed out that there can be no correct solution of the Palestinian question without the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab territories, without the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right for self-determination and to regain the robbed homeland.

The Albanian people, who have resolutely supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people, are confident that the Palestinian people by closing their ranks and strengthening their unity with the other fraternal Arab peoples, will attain victory over their enemies.

ALIA GREETS UPPER VOLTAN HEAD OF STATE SANKARA

AU102305 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state of Upper Volta:

On the occasion of your national day, I convey to you and to the people of Upper Volta most cordial congratulations in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally.

The Albanian people hail the victories of the people of Upper Volta in their just struggle in defense of national independence and freedom, and social progress, against neocolonialism and imperialism. The Albanian people wish the people of Upper Volta further consolidation of their country.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations existing between our two peoples and countries will develop continually, to our mutual benefit and to the benefit of the struggle against imperialism.

ZHIVKOV PTI INTERVIEW BEFORE VISIT TO INDIA

AU131349 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 83 p 1, 7

[Interview given by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Your Excellency, you have visited India before. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, has visited your country as well. These visits, meetings, and talks have contributed to the establishment of closer relations between India and Bulgaria. Would you like to tell us which problems you will discuss with our leaders during your visit to India?

Answer: Yes, I had the pleasant opportunity of visiting your great and hospitable country -- in 1969 and again in 1976 -- and my impressions from these visits are still vivid, colorful, and unfading.

The Bulgarian people twice had the pleasure of welcoming her excellency, the highly esteemed Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, as our very dear guest.

I am waiting with interest and emotion to pay my third visit to India in order to personally meet and talk to Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and in order to pursue our sincere and friendly dialogue with Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The meetings between the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India have assuemd a traditional character; they are exceptionally useful and exert a beneficial influence on the development of Bulgarian-Indian relations.

During my forthcoming visit to India I intend to discuss the state of bilateral relations with Indian leaders and I expect us to determine the trends along which we will concentrate our joint efforts to make our cooperation even more effective.

Naturally, we will exchange opinions on the most topical international issues as well, and will brief each other on the stands of our two countries. My meeting with Indian leaders is taking place at a moment when the world situation is extremely tense, I would even say explosive. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India as well as the Bulgarian and Indian peoples have a vital interest in reducing and averting the threat of nuclear disaster, in stopping the arms race and in beginning disarmament. Both our countries, and this is very positive, are engaged in building up their economies and in improving their citizens' well being. The tasks we have assigned ourselves and which we are going to accomplish demand peace above all things -- a durable and just peace. This is why we will also devote considerable time and space to these problems during our forthcoming discussions.

Question: Your Excellency, how do you evaluate the present state of relations between India and Bulgaria? Are you satisfied with the present level of political, economic, and trade cooperation? Are there opportunities for further expanding cooperation in the aforementioned sectors?

Answer: I am glad to be able to share this opinion with you: Relations of mutual trust, friendship, and cooperation exist between Bulgaria and India. Within a relatively short period, thanks to the good will and efforts of both countries, much has been achieved in this respect. Our relations -- based on equal rights and mutual advantage -- are constantly developing.

What do I mean exactly when I say this?

An intensive exchange exists between Bulgaria and India at various levels and in different spheres of action; visits of statesmen, political, and cultural figures are being exchanged, representatives of social and mass organizations are also visiting each other. This exchange of visits also applies to business circles. Contacts have become more lively in recent years -- in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural sectors. We successfully cooperate within the framework of international forums and within international organizations. This is why we believe that we have all reasons to be satisfied with the present state of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India. Naturally, in my opinion this does not mean that we have exhausted all existing opportunities in this field. I think, for example, that we could make the forms of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation more varied, so as to make better use of the existing and potential opportunities of both our countries. I am pleased to assure our Indian friends that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything within its power to further expand the upsurge of Bulgarian-Indian relations. Favorable opportunities for this exist. Obviously, we must further pursue this policy.

Question: Your Excellency, would you propose any initiatives for further intensifying contacts between peoples of India and Bulgaria, so that they may become better acquainted with each other? We know, for example, that Sanskrit is being studied by people in your country who are interested in it. Are there opportunities for expanding th kind of activity? Could you point out the sectors in which this is happening?

Answer: As I have already pointed out, ever expanding contacts are being implemented in recent years between representatives of different circles in both our countries and this undoubtedly contributes to mutual acquaintance between our two peoples, but in my opinion, this is not sufficient. To become acquainted with a people -- this means to thoroughly understand their everyday life, their habits and traditions, and their history and culture; it means to appreciate their achievements. To become acquainted witl a people, in the long run, means to conceive a deep affection for these people. This, precisely, is the goal of our cultural and scientific exchange, of the exchange between our two peoples. Cooperation between Bulgaria and India in the cultural sector is based on solid foundations. The prospects for this are now even more promising. Both countries are organizing exhibitions and concerts, film-festival weeks are taking place, belletristic literature is translated in both countries; direct contacts are being established between authoritative cultural institutions. Many cultural and scientific experts from both countries are valuably contributing to this, both in Bulgaria and India. The signing of a new plan on scientific and cultural exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India is awaiting us. I am convinced that the implementation of this plan will even further expand our cultural cooperation.

You just mentioned the studies of the Sanskrit language in our country. Yes, it is true that Sanskrit is being taught in our National High School specialized in ancient languages and cultures. There is even more: A new faculty -- Indology --was introduced in the Sofia Kliment Okrhidskiy University this year and students attending these courses will learn Hindi and study the history, literature, and ethnography of India.

I would like to remark with particular pleasure that people in India as well are showing interest in our history, our language, in our classical and modern literature, in our arts and in life as it exists in socialist Bulgaria, generally speaking. A Bulgarian language faculty has been successfully operating at the University of New Delhi for several years.

Actually speaking in the most general terms, we are in favor of the development of all activities contributing to our peoples' mutual acquaintance.

Question: Your Excellency, the deployment of new U.S. missiles in certain West European countries provokes alarm and concern, not only in both East and West Europe, but as well among the peace-loving worldwide public. How does Bulgaria, Your Excellency, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, consider this fact and what kind of measures would you propose for the alleviation of tension between East and West?

Answer: I think that in this respect words such as "concern," or "alarm" are much too weak. The deployment of new U.S. missiles on the territories of certain West European NATO member-states is aimed at disrupting the existing military-strategic balance and at achieving military superiority over the socialist community countries. Actually -- and this is a fact understood by an increasing number of sober-minded people, statesmen, politicians, and public figures -- the disruption of the military-strategic balance represents an immediate threat to peace all over our planet. Why is this so? Because the military-strategic balance today is stopping the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction and preventing them from unleashing a nuclear war and from destroying the socialist community -- an intention which they are actually frankly admitting. The military-strategic balance prevents the imperialist and reactionary forces from imposing their will and interests upon other peoples. In order to guarantee our own security, in order to preserve peace in the world we are forced to resist these attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the reciprocal measures announced in the declaration issued by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, on 24 November 1983.

It is understandable if many people ask themselves today: Why have things gone this far? Facts are unmistakable. The United States joined the Geneva talks for the sole purpose of deceiving public opinion -- as you know, the U.S. did not accept even one of the constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist states -- on the contrary, the United States proposed the absurd unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Naturally, since the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles began in Western Europe, the Geneva talks have lost all meaning and therefore it was necessary to interrupt them.

In order to resume the Geneva talks the United States and NATO must restore the situation existing prior to the deployment of new U.S. missiles. Negotiations can and must be conducted solely on the basis of the principles of equal rights and equal security.

As to the measures for reducing tension between East and West and for settling important international problems, I can only say that the socialist countries have submitted an entire series of specific peace initiatives and proposals which are contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Member-Countries Political Consultative Committee adopted in January 1983, as well as in the Moscow joint declaration of party and state leaders from socialist countries adopted in June 1983, as well as in the communique on the session of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization's Foreign Ministers Committee adopted on 15 October 1983.

We have proposed to agree on the following: Europe should be fully freed of any nuclear medium-range weapons, as well as of tactical nuclear weapons; we have proposed to sign an agreement on non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO member-countries. We have proposed to freeze nuclear weapons and a number of other measures.

Unfortunately, however, we have not received an answer to any of our realistic and specified proposals.

As to the foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is well known. Its specific peaceful initiatives -- which as a Balkan country, above all, has proposed and which are supported -- are well known as well: the proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, the proposal to sign bilateral agreements with neighbor countries including a code on good-neighborly relations; the proposal on the renunciation of territorial claims, the nonadmittance of using the territory of the countries who have signed the agreement for hostile actions and goals against each other, as well as the proposal to further expand bilateral cooperation, and so forth. If today, under the current extremely complicated international situation, things in the Balkans are relatively calm, then this is a result of the joint efforts of the Balkan countries, and last but not least, a result of the efforts devoted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to this purpose.

Question: We are aware of the fact that peace is of primary importance for the peoples and leaders of the East European countries. What steps do you think can be adopted by the nonaligned and other countries in favor of this cause cherished by all mankind?

Answer: It is true that peace is of primary importance for the peoples and, naturally, also for the leaders of the socialist community countries. Our ideals and the goals we have assigned ourselves can be promptly and fully implemented only under one primary and necessary condition -- peace on earth.

Your question gives me the opportunity to once again point out the following: The nonaligned countries have contributed, are contributing, and I am sure, will contribute also in the future in a very essential manner to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world. This statement which I am not the only one to make has been confirmed by the work of the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Countries Movement held in New Delhi. Under the present circumstances of an exceptionally dangerous international situation there is no more important and no more urgent task, there is no task involving greater responsibility -- than the task of guaranteeing the peaceful development of the world.

This is why the struggle of all progressive and democratic forces, of the sober-minded and farsighted statesmen and politicians, the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, and militarism, the struggle to avert nuclear war and to stop the armaments race, the struggle to preserve peace and to consolidate detente, the struggle to develop cooperation -- this struggle is of decisive importance. We the people living in the last decades of the 20th century have been assigned the decisive responsibility of trying with all our efforts to save life and rescue mankind and civilization from nuclear disaster. Let us be optimistic! Let us believe that the coming generations will be deeply grateful to us if we worthily fulfill our lofty humanitarian duty and prevent that our beautiful and ancient mother earth be transformed into a dead, radioactive planet.

On the eve of my visit to the Republic of India I would like through the PTI news agency to express wishes to the friendly Indian people for new successes in building up their homeland; I also would like to wish peace to all of us!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO INDIA

Meets Gandhi, Businessmen

AU121348 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] New Dehli, December 13 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime-minister of India, had a two-hour talk this morning here.

The second day of Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to India became the peak of the current political dialogue. Both the content and the atmosphere in which the Bulgaro-Indian talks proceeded gave good reasons to say that the Bulgarian head of state's third visit to India will reveal new prospects for the two countries' relations.

The cordiality of India's hospitality, the friendly relations expressed towards the Bulgarian people, the constructive spirit of the talks -- this is what characterized the current Bulgaro-Indian meeting.

This visit makes it possible for the Bulgarian people to show once again their deep respect for the Indian people, for their successes in the building up of their fatherland, for India's role as an active factor in the international relations in the name of peace and understanding.

The talks held these 2 days served the cause of peace. They contribute to uniting the peace-loving forces in the struggle for preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe and for deepening and developing the policy of detente.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi had an elaborated discussion today on a wide range of particularly pressing, vitally important international issues. It was found with regret that the nuclear war threat had increased abruptly, that today more than ever crucial actions were needed for the world to take the road to easing the tension, to initiate sober and crucial moves to halt the arms race and for disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the countries of the socialist community are and will be doing their best to attain these goals. Their proposals are aimed at consolidating peace and security, at developing equal international cooperation. The problems of the situation in Europe today and the one in the Indian Ocean region were discussed during the talks.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's satisfaction over the declaration adopted by the seventh conference of the Nonaligned Movement which proceeded under Mrs Indira Gandhi's presiding -- yet another brilliant proof of the love of peace and the awareness of responsibility for the fate of mankind, of India's positive role in today's world.

The two leaders highly esteemed the friendship and cooperation between India and Bulgaria. The mutual striving to extend the two countries' relations was reaffirmed.

This morning Mr Todor Zhivkov received in his residence representatives of the Indian business circles. Questions of extending the economic relations between Bulgaria and India were discussed.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU131737 Sofia BTA in English 1551 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] NEW Delhi, Dec 13 (BTA spec corr) -- Today the two co-chairmen of the joint Bulgaro-Indian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission -- the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the minister of agriculture of the Republic of India, Mr Rao Birendra Singh -- signed a protocol on the work of the interim session of the Committee. The document maps out new forms and initiatives to extend the relations in the sphere of the economy and trade.

LUKANOV RECEIVES GDR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

AU131959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] On 13 December Comrade Andrey Lukanov received Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics. They discussed measures in the area of electronics and electrical technology for facilitating the implementation of the document, signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, which outlined the basic trends of cooperation and socialist economic integration between the two fraternal countries for the period until 1990 and afterwards.

Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, and Minister Felix Meier signed a protocol on the talks they had and on the new agreements they reached. The main trends were pointed out, whose development is of decisive importance for increasing the technological level and effectiveness of the machine building branches of Bulgaria and the GDR.

NEW MISSILES STRENGTHEN SOVEREIGNTY, SECURITY

AU131045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Safe Harbor for Our State Ship"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has always represented, and continues to represent, the main safeguard of socialism and peace in the world. The struggle for asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, lasting peace, detente, and eliminating the danger of a new world war is the most important element of the policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The growing strength of the socialist countries and their indestructible unity and firm cohesion are of vital importance. This is particularly true at present, at a time when imperialism attempts to implement a policy from the position of strength, sends the merry-go-round of feverish armament spinning, and prepares a nuclear war against us, a war threatening the very existence of mankind.

The Czechoslovak people experienced very tangibly the Munich betrayal and its consequences and are firmly determined never to allow the recurrence of another Munich. We base our resolve on this precisely on the alliance with the Soviet Union, on our friendship with the people of this first land of socialism. Having drawn a lesson from the period when our security was immediately threatened -- yet the people of this country were not given a chance to defend the republic -- the Czechoslovak working people fully subscribe to the view that American imperialism must not be permitted to gain military-strategic supremacy, which would allow it to launch a surprise attack on the countries of socialism using first-strike missiles and, thereby, to subjugate the whole world.

The fundamental and innermost interest of the people of socialist countries is to live and work under conditions of peace. In order to preserve and consolidate peace, it is necessary to have a sufficient number of devices with which it is possible to defend life in peace. Our people have fully grasped the unavoidability of the countermeasures in response to the deployment of American intermediate-range first-strike missiles on the territories of some Western countries. One of the batteries of Pershing missiles stationed on FRG territory is only 180 km from our border. It would be unforgivable carelessness if we failed to ensure the defense capability of our homeland and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The measures for deploying missile complexes on our territory that have been agreed between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers are fully commensurate with the historical experience of our nations, strengthen our sovereignty and security, and are an expression of great responsibility for the peaceful future of our homeland.

It is precisely in this complex international situation that the strength of the countries of socialism becomes clearly manifested. Czechoslovakia, too, as a firm link of the socialist community, contributes to this strength. Our working people increasingly realize that the stability and strength of socialism and peace in the world depend on each individual socialist country, on every one of us. Gottwald's slogan -- Build Your Homeland You Will Strengthen Peace -- has permanent validity. This effort is at the same time a measuring rod for the authenticity of one's attitude to the homeland and an expression of our internationalist duty vis-a-vis the workers class in the world. The alliance with the Soviet Union gives our lives certainty and strength. It is the main stay and guarantee of further socialist development and of the preservation of peace.

STROUGAL WRITES ON CURRENT USSR-CSSR RELATIONS

For 12 December Moscow IZVESTIYA article on CSSR-USSR relations by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, see the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages F6-9.

CHURCH FIGURES SUPPORT COUNTERMEASURES POLICY

AU111638 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 83 p 2

[CTK report: "The Believers' Role in the Fight for Peace"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 7 Dec -- A gathering of representatives and prominent peace figures and religious societies in the CSSR was held this Wednesday under the motto "Jointly for peace and life for today and the future" in the Palace of Culture in Prague.

Jan Pudlak, director of the Institute of International Relations and member of the World Council of Peace, spoke at the gathering on topical problems in the battle for peace. He pointed out the dangerous and risky U.S. policy, in which the military doctrines of the so-called "first-strike in a limited nuclear war" and so forth are playing an increasingly greater role. The deployment of new American missiles in certain West European states carries with it an acute danger for Europe and the whole world. The socialist countries, Jan Pudlak stated, have been forced to start implementing unavoidable measures in the interest of their security and in the interest of ensuring peaceful conditions -- without, however, abandoning their simultaneous efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of problems, halting the feverish armament, and reaching disarmament.

Reagan's crusade against communism and the militarist course pursued by the U.S. Government, which ignore the present reality, are nevertheless encountering a steadily growing opposition among the world public, Jan Pudlak continued.

A significant role in the peace movement is played by the churches, since most believers, their representatives, too, realize their responsibility for preserving life and peace. In this connection Jan Pudlak also appraised the positive influence of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy, of the Christian Peace Conference, and of the church institutions in the CSSR.

In conclusion, the participants in the gathering adopted a declaration in which they condemn the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, a policy which seriously disrupts international relations and threatens world peace -- particularly at present, when the deployment of new American nuclear arms has started to the west of our borders. "We want to rally still closer with all citizens of our fatherland," the declaration states, "in our joint effort to ensure security and to build further the society which grows from the riches of our nations' past and which develops the noble ideals of social justice, national coexistence, and human dignity. We back our government, which expresses our people's will and which consistently defends the policy of peaceful coexistence in international relations. We want to effectively aid it in its responsible efforts for ensuring the security and a peaceful life of our state." The gathering ended with the Czechoslovak national anthem.

PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT APPROVE HUSAK VISIT TO PPR

LD092140 Prague Domestic service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have discussed a report on the visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Party Central Committee and President of the Republic, to the Polish People's Republic on 30 November and 1 December. They fully approved the course of action taken during its talks with the Polish party and state delegation, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government highly appreciated the reception accorded to the Czechoslovak delegation in Poland and expressed their agreement with the results of its negotiations, which show convincingly that relations between the CPCZ and the PZPR and betwen Czechoslovakia and Poland, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully in complete harmony with the interest of the people of both countries. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government consider the results of negotiations and the agreed joint measures as the foundation for further upward development and activization of the Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation in all areas. They attribute particular importance to the deepening of the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the PZPR, as well as the widening of contacts between state organs and the organizations of the National Front and twinned regions. They expressed the conviction that further improvement in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the widening of cooperation and specialization in production on a long-time basis, will bring benefit to the economic development of both countries in harmony with the process of socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government are pleased to note the full identity of views of the CSSR and the PPR in the evaluation of the international situation. They emphasized the total determination of both countries to counter resolutely the aggressive militarist policy of the United States and its allies in NATO, to contribute with all their might to the strengthening of the unity, cohesion, and defense capability of the countries of the socialist community, to the joint effort to avert the nuclear threat, to lessen international tension, and to bring about a healthier international situation. They expressed the conviction that the visit represents a further meaningful step for the deepening of friendship and alliance, and for the activization of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation. They made it the task of party and state organs to ensure the conscientious implementation of the conclusions arrived at in the Czechoslovak-Polish talks.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES AKSENOV-LED USSR YOUTH DELEGATION

LD081553 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of USSR youth and student organizations. The delegation is headed by Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, who took part in the Prague International Students' Union Secretariat session on preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985.

HUSAK CLOSING SPEECH AT CC SESSION REPORTED

AU121731 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report on the closing speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee session, held in Prague on 24 November]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the great importance of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session for the party's and society's further orientation and course of action in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He underlined the fact that the deliberations confirmed the full unity of views of the Central Committee on the key questions of foreign policy, economic and social development, and the party's work that were under discussion. He also expressed thanks for the trust in the Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, expressed by the Central Committee's approval of the report on their activities since the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session.

Comrade Husak noted that the reports of the Presidium and the discussion both revealed that -- given the complex international conditions under which we have been working -- the results of the year 1983 can be assessed as generally positive in all respects.

Of fundamental importance for the success of our work is, above all, the political, organizational, and ideological unity of party ranks. The party's growing ability to act is also reflected in the active work of organizations belonging to the National Front and in the good functioning of the entire political system of our society. The political situation in our country is favorable and stable. It is characterized by the trust of the broad strata of our people in the policy of the party and the socialist state.

Turning to international developments, Comrade Husak noted that our fundamental positions and conclusions were expressed in the report of the CPCZ Committee Presidium, which was presented by Comrade Bilak. The struggle for peace, easing international tension, a constructive solution to existing international problems, and disarmament continues to be the fundamental line of our foreign policy. However, we cannot fail to take notice of the fact that the United States has taken steps toward deploying new intermediate-range missiles on the territories of some of its allies in Western Europe. The growing aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism demands that we continue the struggle for preserving peace with still greater emphasis and intensity.

The deployment of new American nuclear devices near our western border and the other militaristic steps of imperialism threatening European security require that we consistently link the struggle for preserving peace with strengthening the defense capability of our state, with our active participation in reinforcing the defensive strength of the entire socialist community. One of the steps leading to this goal is the agreement between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers to start on the territory of Czechoslovakia preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes.

An integral part of our efforts to strengthen our defense capability is the care for further improving the combat and political preparedness of our Armed Forces. In the spirit of the congress resolution, we have been paying constant attention to this task. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government systematically deal with the needs and tasks of our Armed Forces and we can say that their standard is adequate, and that they responsibly fulfill their obligations. However, in view of the development of the international situation, it is necessary to further raise the combat and political preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army and to see to it that it is furnished with the necessary modern technology. Like the other states of the Warsaw Pact, we are spending the necessary means on these purposes.

We consistently implement the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which charges us with maintaining the attained living standards and social guarantees of the people and to improve them in accordance with the created possibilities. This is confirmed by the entire course of the year 1983, and these tasks are also enshrined in the plan for 1984.

The consequences of the current international developments are reflected in our entire activity -- in the solution of the problems of economic development, in political-educational work, and in other sectors.

We must continue to attentively follow what is going on in the world. We must do so without panic but, equally, without cheap optimism. Remembering the historical lessons of Munich and the subsequent occupation, we very seriously assess the consequences of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and draw from this assessment unavoidable conclusions for ensuring the security of our country. Czechoslovakia, together with other states of the Warsaw Pact, is fully prepared to face up to the potential risks of the current developments. These risks are also being increasingly realized by millions of realistically-minded people in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world, who with growing determination oppose the aggressive designs of imperialism.

In assessing soberly the correlation of forces in the world, the strength and weight of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the anti-imperialist and antiwar forces in the nonsocialist world, it becomes apparent that there exists a realistic possibility to bar the way to the aggressive designs of imperialism and to successfully defend the future of nations in peace.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Husak dealt with the growing demands which the present epoch places on political and educational work. He expressed great appreciation for the support expressed by millions of our citizens at thousands of peace rallies and meetings in cities and enterprises for the foreign policy of the USSR and the CSSR as well as for the measures adopted by our supreme party and state bodies to ensure the security of our country. This support must be constantly strengthened and deepened. This requires that we promptly answer all questions, truthfully and persuasively expose the responsibility of imperialism for the exacerbation of international tension, and explain the importance of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist states and the inevitability of reinforcing the political, economic, and defensive strength of our country, strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union, and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. Hostile foreign propaganda increasingly attempts to seize every opportunity to spread all kinds of fabrications and arouse unrest and doubts. It is therefore all the more urgent to enhance people's trust in our policy and in the prospects of socialist development.

We are entering a period in which we will recall important milestones in the struggles of the Communist Party and our nations against fascism and for national freedom. These celebrations will reach their climax in the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. This will be an occasion for us to once again stress and familiarize our young generation with the great ideals that gave birth to our freedom and the socialist present, ideals which are still relevant today and from which wedraw strength for further struggles and work.

Comrade Husak went on to discuss the problems of economic policy. He said that in the economic and social sphere, we consistently follow the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Some 2 and 1/2 years have passed since thecongress, and we can say that, in principle, we are fulfilling the main targets which it laid down. In the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan it was necessary, even at the price of a relatively low dynamism of growth, to focus primarily on coming to terms with some extraordinary economic influences and on consolidating the internal and, even more so, the external economic balance. This year it has been possible to exceed the tasks of the plan and to accelerate the speed of economic development while the economic balance continued to consolidate. This year's results show, in a nutshell, two substantial facts: first, they confirm that, in view of its production capacities and people's experiences and skills, our national economy has the prerequisites and potentials for maintaining a fast growth in the future too, and for mastering even more exacting tasks; second, they confirm that an energetic political approach is necessary if we want to make use of these potentials.

This energetic approach of party bodies at all levels and in all sectors to ensuring economic tasks, especially after the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of this August, has made a decisive contribution to this year's results. The experience acquired in the struggle for fulfilling this year's plan and overfulfilling it in the desired directions must be fully utilized in ensuring the exacting tasks of the plan in the years 1984 and 1985, when it will be our goal to abide by the growth rate envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

While we positively evaluate the overall results, we do not ignore the fact that there still exist many shortcomings and weak spots that must be overcome faster and with greater determination. For example, about one-fifth of all industrial enterprises have not been fulfilling their planned tasks since the beginning of the year. Their production shortfall for the first 10 months of the year amounts to roughly Kcs1.5 billion, which it would be possible to use to better satisfy society's needs. At some places, the nonfulfillment of the plan may be the result of objective causes. However, partly or wholly subjective causes are often being presented as having an objective nature. It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that, in assessing the results of the first half of the year, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium charged ministries, economic production units, and also party bodies with dealing more consistently with the situation in the enterprises that are not fulfilling the tasks of the plan and with seeking more effective ways for a remedy.

We must also critically point out a number of shortcomings in the quality of production. We must not turn a blind eye to them, as is the cause at some places; we must not merely take note of the fact that, on the one hand, some enterprises turn out top quality products while, on the other, the quality of production of other producers is not commensurate with requirements and their own potentials. We must with all due emphasis enforce the demand for a speedier growth in research and development. It is true that only a relatively short period of time has elapsed since the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session [which dealt with that problem] but this task was also emphasized with great urgency by the 14th, 15th, and 16th party congresses. We have a mature production and research and development base, well-qualified cadres, and we spend considerable resources on these purposes. What matters is that we make full use of these potentials and that we set them into motion, so that all reserves that can be mobilized yield the needed contribution to production and society. It is logical that a number of tasks have a long-term nature. It is therefore necessary to concentrate first and foremost on areas where it is possible to achieve a pronounced contribution without any great investments.

Linked with progress in research and development and the quality of production is the solution of key economic tasks we are facing. For example, all of us acknowledge that to be able to import, we have to export. We know the complex situation on capitalist markets and the growing demands of the markets in the socialist countries. It is, therefore, all the more true that we can gain market shares only with good-quality and technologically advanced products. In addition, the quality of commercial work, must also improve substantially. The task which so urgently faces production and foreign trade is both to produce good articles and to sell them well. In all sectors, we must much more energetically assert the demands for permanently increasing labor productivity and utmost thrift, demands which have still insufficiently gained ground on our economy and people's minds.

In the interest of more resolutely overcoming the shortcomings that stand in the way of faster progress, we must, above all, constantly improve the quality of managerial work. In this sphere, too, there are a number of good experiences and examples. However, on the whole, many routine and unimaginative attitudes persist.

There is a tendency to just acknowledge the existence of shortcomings, rather than to actively tackle them. We still come across attempts to engage in speculations about plan fulfillment, attempts to establish for oneself conditions for a comfortable life at the expense of social interests. This is incompatible with the principles of socialist remuneration and with the needs of socialist development and we must not become reconciled to this.

The growing tasks make it imperative to devote greater attention to the problems of improving the planned management of the national economy and to take more energetic steps toward strengthening state, work, economic, and planning discipline. Wherever tasks are not being fulfilled, we must more consistently call to account the workers responsible for this. Everyone -- from the worker, foreman, and designer up to the director or minister -- must be accountable for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to him. The following rule applies here: the higher the function, the greater the responsibility. Everyone must be evaluated according to the actual results. This is part of our cadre policy.

Speaking about the tasks of party work, Comrade Husak emphasized that the times require a further deepening of the party's leading role, a more consistent application of party control, and an improvement of its political-organizational and educational activity. The party's unity and ability to act and the numerical as well as qualitative growth of party ranks establish favorable prerequisites for this. The party ranks are being continuously augmented by young members of the workers class, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia.

In the past period, party bodies and organizations acquired much valuable experience from political-educational work while ensuring the tasks of socioeconomic development. We must make full use of this experience in enhancing the effectiveness of party work.

In January and February, primary party organizations will hold their annual members meetings. On the basis of the conclusions of today's session of the CPCZ Central Committee, these meetings will assess the work carried out so far and formulate the tasks for next year. In order to result in a further growth of the activity of Communists and in an enhanced influence of party organizations on the implementation of party policy within their sphere of activity, these deliberations of primary party organizations must fully reflect the spirit and the conclusions of this session of the CPCZ Central Committee. In work and in life, every member and candidate member of the party must act as a true fighter for the ideals of socialism and communism, for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress and of party resolutions.

The tasks which we have laid down for 1984 are not easy. The international situation is complicated. In the economic and social sphere, we have set ourselves higher goals [than foreseen by the 5-year plan]. They are explained in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which was delivered by Comrade Potac. In order to fulfill these targets and in order to come to terms with the growing demands placed on us by the development of the situation [in the world] we must further step up the creative efforts of the working people everywhere. A great deal of demanding work will be in store for us next year, but it is work for the well-being of our people, work for the further development and reinforcement of our socialist homeland.

The more than 1.6 million Communists represent a formidable force. If this force approaches the fulfillment of the tasks of next year in unity and with determination, it will be a guarantee that we will take another important step ahead in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

BERLINGUER, PCI DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Tour Berlin

LD131201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], today acquainted himself with the development of the GDR capital. During a drive to various Berlin city districts, he and his entourage inspected the housing construction program, social institutions, and new and renovated cultural sites.

Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED District [Bezirk] leadership, along with members of the Central Committee Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, and Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, accompanied the Italian guests during their trip through the GDR capital.

PCI Missile Proposal

LD131743 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] East Berlin, 13 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the PCI, the USSR and United States, following the collapse of their Geneva talks, should give a "sign of political courage" on the missile question.

Berlinguer told journalists in East Berlin today that the PCI continues to advocate a reduction in Soviet SS-20's. At the same time, he drew attention to his party's proposal that the United States should declare its readiness to postpone the deployment of new medium-range missiles and that the Soviet Union should refrain from the countermeasures it has announced.

During a meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on Monday and with Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceasescu at the weekend, Berlinguer said that the people he talked to had listened very attentively to his party's proposal. Berlinguer ends his visit to East Berlin on Wednesday. He is also to visit Belgrade this month.

Berlinguer on Talks

LD132002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- In my talks with our partners I conveyed the PCI's attitude on the revival of detente and dialogue between the West and the East, stressing that it is unimaginable and unacceptable for the security and the life of peoples in Europe to be dependent on the prestige of one superpower or another. This was stated in Berlin today by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer after his talks with head of the GDR party and state, Erich Honecker, and his associates. The talks will continue this evening.

Berlinguer, in explaining the PCI position in his talks with Honecker, said that each of the two superpowers should unilaterally take steps that would lead to the relaxation of tensions -- the United States to postpone the deployment and operational state of its missiles in western Europe for several months, and the Soviet Union to start dismantling its medium-range missiles. A possibility to halt the dangerous arms race and to revive dialogue would thus be created. Berlinguer also said that the talks on halting the arms race should include as many international sides as possible, as this would represent a greater guarantee to preserving peace.

The host's statement gives no details about the Honecker-Berlinguer talks except that an exhaustive exchange of views was carried out on he policy and attitudes of the (?two countries on international issues), above all on the topical issues of the struggle for peace and against the arms race. Berlinguer's visit to Berlin ends tomorrow.

Honecker Toasts Berlinguer

LD132003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the PCI in the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin.

In their speeches, the representatives of the two parties described yesterday's exchange of views on topical questions concerning the struggle for peace and against the arms race as very useful and fruitful. Erich Honecker and Enrico Berlinguer praised the traditional close cooperation between the two parties in the interests of a peaceful future for the peoples and of social progress.

Present at the dinner were the members and candidate meembers of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde, and Central Committee members Manfred Feist, East Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, and Guenter Sieber. Also present was Antonio Rubbi, chief of the International Affairs Department of the PCI Central Committee and member of the Central Committee.

During the dinner Erich Honecker proposed a toast. He said:

With great pleasure I would like to welcome once again the General Secretary of the PCI and those accompanying him to the capital of the GDR, Berlin. We extend to you, dear Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, and in your person the communists, the working class, and the working people of Italy, our fraternal greetings.

Yesterday we had a detailed, informative and, I believe, constructive exchange of views, which took place in the spirit of traditional fraternal solidarity between the communists of our two countries. It focused on the basic questions of safeguarding peace and on our deep concern at the aggravation of the international situation. At the same time we are firmly convnced that through powerful actions by all forces who cherish the safeguarding of peace and a return to detente a decisive defeat can be inflicted on the policy of confrontation and arms buildup.

In our talk I spoke about the policy of our party and our state, which was reaffirmed by the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee and which, also under the changed international conditions, is resolutely directed at safeguarding peace, at disarmament, detente, and the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In full accord with this we support the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are making an active contribution to the constructive peace and disarmament proposals made by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Prague and Moscow.

We agreed that our most important task is to remove the danger of a nuclear inferno and to bring about a change toward disarmament for an improvement of the international situation. We are united in the unshakeable conviction that now we must redouble our efforts so that the cause of peace will triumph. The way to negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security must be cleared again.

Dear Comrade Enrico Berlinguer: We are glad that during your present, although short visit, to our capital, Berlin, You have been able to see something of how the working people of the GDR are shaping the developed socialist society and with hard work are implementing our party's policy, which is directed toward the prosperity of the people and toward peace.

Berlinguer's Response

LD132122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- In his toast at today's dinner Enrico Berlinguer expressed his sincere thanks for the invitation and for the warm reception and hospitality that he has received. He then said:

Despite differences of opinion on various questions and even through difficult moments, relations between our two parties have always been characterized by understanding, mutual respect, and friendship. We are satisfied with the talks that we have had with you, Comrade Honecker, and with the other SED comrades. In an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness we have been able to explain and discuss at length the positions of the SED and the PCI on international questions of the most acute topicality.

We were able to note that the SED and the PCI, despite somewhat different assessments of the causes and the responsibility for the worsening of the detente process that has been taking place over a number of years, share a common and deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation, especially due to the new arms spiral in Europe.

In our talk yesterday I had the opportunity to thoroughly explain the general line of the PCI on the problems of the struggle for the defense of peace and for disarmament, and also the proposals and initiatives regarding medium-range missiles in Europe which we submitted to the Italian Parliament and which have been decided on by the PCI Central Committee.

Today there is no more important and more urgent task than that of undertaking everything possible to maintain peace, halt the arms race, and to return to the path of detente, from which the peoples of the entire European Continent have derived so much benefit.

We greatly value your stated commitment that war will never again start from German soil. We believe that today the important task is that of halting and reversing the present trend of the nuclear arms race. Our position is that no new nuclear weapons must be deployed in Europe, that those already present must be significantly reduced, and that mutual security must be sought and found at the lowest level of military balance.

Movement in this direction -- and we openly support this -- and the proposals for a freeze on the production and testing of all kinds of nuclear weapons and for the creation of nuclear-free areas and zones are important elements on the way to a complete ban on nuclear weapons.

The course of events must not necessarily lead to nuclear catastrophe. If one looks to new forces and ideas, if all the peoples are fully mobilized, then peace can be saved. We will continue to play our part in this.

Berlinguer Moscow Trip 'Probable'

AU140838 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] (ANSA) Berlin, December 14 -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer will return to Rome today after a round of consultations with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu and East Germany's Erich Honecker with the acknowledgement of "common concerns" over the spiralling East-West tensions.

The next legs of Berlinguer's fact-finding mission will be Belgrade December 21-23 and perhaps Moscow after Christmas. "My trip to Moscow is seventy percent probable," Berlinguer said here Tuesday.

Speaking with newsmen, the Italian Communist leader did not hide his pessimism. "I think it is absurd that Western governments consider the suspension in the Geneva talks and deployment of missiles as a normal event and that the negotiations will resume as if nothing has happened.

"The situation is serious and East German Communist Party leaders carefully listened to the Italian Communist Party's proposals. Naturally, we do not expect East Germany to make replies that have not been agreed to with the other countries in the Warsaw Pact".

Berlinguer declined to say what reactions he received to his proposal of a moratorium on the operational status of the missiles already deployed in the East and in the West, but in his toast at the end of the banquet offered in his honor here, the PCI secretary said "no nuclear weapons should be deployed in Europe and those that already exist should be reduced to a minimum level".

In reporting the toasts, the East German news agency ADN added that Berlinguer voiced the opinion "that our duty is to stop nuclear rearmament in Europe".

He concluded by saying that the Italian Communist Party supports all proposals for a freeze in atomic arms production as well as proposals for denuclearized zones in Europe.

For his part, Honecker reiterated the "perfect harmony" between his country's position and that of the Soviet Union on the main international problems and disarmament in Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

GDR Cultural Center Opening

LD122356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Paris 12 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer opened a GDR cultural center in Paris on Monday in the presence of his French counterpart Claude Cheysson. Present at the ceremony in the building on Boulevard Saint-Germain were other ministers of the French Government, deputies and senators of several parties, including members of the Politburo of the French Communist Party, as well as representatives from cultural life, and leading representatives of French industry and trade.

Also present at the opening ceremony were GDR cultural figures and artists, including Hermann Kant, Gisela May, Jutta Wachowiak, Guenter Ruecker, and Guenther Reisch.

In an address, Foreign Minister Fischer declared that the opening of the cultural center was tangible proof that relations between the GDR and France were developing on solid foundations, that they were developing dynamically and predictably. "In Paris we encounter the footsteps of humanist endeavor of such important figures as Heinrich Heine, Karl Marx, and Richard Wagner," said Minister Fischer. "Above all we do not forget in our anti-fascist German state that France provided those persecuted by Hitler's barbarism with a home and creative opportunities."

Oskar Fischer is certain that the GDR cultural center will continue the anti-fascist traditions which link the two peoples. It will hence also contribute, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, to intellectual-cultural enrichment.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed: "There can be no culture without peace. Cultural exchange does not flourish in the threatening shadow of a nuclear arms race. Detente, cooperation, peaceful coexistence -- this is the fertile ground for the flourishing of culture and mutual cultural enrichment." He stressed that the opening of the GDR cultural center, which will soon be followed by a similar French center in Berlin, is a sign of hope at a difficult time.

The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, who announced that he will visit Berlin and open the French cultural center there at the end of January, stated: "The opening of this center in Paris and the upcoming opening of the French cultural center in Berlin are important events in the relations between our two countries. They are important events which testify, only 10 years after diplomatic relations were established, to the will of our two governments to develop cultural relations in particular. How better can the mutual will to get to know one another better be expressed than by creating these two cultural centers, which are open to everyone and which enable everyone who wants to discover the other country's culture to get to know unreservedly the achievements of the two countries in the interests of bringing about a mutual understanding of life in our two nations."

The minister stressed the will of his government for international cooperation in this period of severe tensions. The opening of the two cultural centers is wholly in the spirit of the Helsinki and Madrid agreements on cooperation between European states.

Among the guests of honor at the opening ceremony, who were cordially greeted by the GDR ambassador to France, Dr Werner Fleck, were: the minister of transport, Charles Fiterman; minister of professional training, Marcel Rigout; education minister, Alain Savary; Politburo members of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Maxine Gremetz and Gaston Plissonnier; the vice president of the National Assembly, Guy Ducolone; the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the National Assembly, Claude Estier; the chairmen of the France-GDR friendship groups in the Senate and National Assembly, Pierre Matraja and Roger Fosse; the president of the France-GDR Society, Prof Dr Georges Castellan; Prof Dr Helene Ahrweiler, president of the French Rectors' Conference and rector of the Sorbonne; Rene Tavernier, president of the French Pen Club and other figures.

After a concert by the Dresden Chamber Soloists, the GDR ambassador and director of the cultural center, Egon Ehrlich, took the guests on a tour of the center and its various exhibitions. The evening closed with a reception for the guests of honor.

Honecker Greetings Published

LD122233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Paris 12 Dec (ADN) -- The text of the "message of greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, for the commemorative publication on occasion of the opening of the GDR cultural center in Paris" is as follows:

The opening of cultural centers of the GDR in Paris and the French Republic in Berlin reflects the level which has been achieved in varied and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the French Republic.

These times require such impulses. Peace needs culture, just as culture cannot exist without peace.

The international situation is currently under serious strain. The confrontation policy and the arms race put a question mark over what has already been achieved in cooperation and seriously threatens peace. There is only one alternative for human reason -- successful coexistence. All people who are for the preservation and further development of civilization and joint cultural development are called upon to increase their efforts for peace and cooperation and to enter a coalition of reason to this end.

The GDR cultural center is to be a symbol of this. Situated in Paris, in the Latin quarter so rich in cultural tradition, it will represent cultural achievements and traditions of the socialist German state.

The opening of the cultural centers corresponds to the wish of the citizens of both states for deeper mutual knowledge, for understanding and mutual enrichment.

France and her culture command respect and sympathy in our country. We well know that the French nation has made decisive contributions to the development of European history. The great intellects of the Enlightenment have imprinted their character on European history as did the revolution of 1789, the Paris Commune, the heroic resistance of the French people against barbaric fascism. Great names of culture and spiritual life throw their light over centuries of relations between our nations, be it Voltaire, Madame de Stael, Hector Berlioz, Romain Rolland, Victor Hugo, Friedrich Schiller, Heinrich Heine, Georg Forster, or Karl Marx.

Three hundred years ago the Huguenots found sanctuary in Berlin and enriched with their knowledge the development of the economy, art, and science.

While the fascist terror was raging in their German homeland after 1933, political refugees and emigrants found refuge in France. German anti-fascists fought in the ranks of the French Resistance.

These traditions of joint history and culture link our nations. They are a solid foundation for trusting cooperation. They respect the political order and values of the other. That gives the cultural centers of both states a wide field of activity.

I hope that the cultural center of the GDR in Paris will be well received by the citizens of France. May the activity of the center contribute to increasing the fruits of detente and further the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

Fischer, Cheysson Remarks

LD132056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and French foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Claude Cheysson, have underlined their firm will to continue political dialogue at all appropriate levels and to develop it into an element of stability in the currently difficult international situation.

On Tuesday, the second day of his visit to Paris, Oskar Fischer had a detailed discussion on the Quai d'Orsay with his French counterpart. An exchange of views was held in a frank atmosphere on the next steps in bilateral relations and on topical international issues. Both sides reiterated their determination to further expand economic relations for the benefit of both sides and to intensify cultural relations with the aid of the cultural centers in the two countries' capitals.

Their discussion of the international situation focused on the two ministers' desire to do all they could to bring international developments back into reliable and predictable channels again. Regardless of how many ways there might be to achieve more trust, stabilize peace, and avert the threat of war, no chance should be missed to make peace more secure. Foreign Minister Fisher called attention to the coalition of reason necessary for this, which was stressed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Present at the discussion were GDR Ambassador to France Dr Werner Fleck and French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson afterward gave a dinner in the Quai d'Orsay in honor of the GDR foreign minister. In a toast, the French foreign minister stressed that the GDR foreign minister's visit continued the talks between the two countries. He pointed out that this year alone 10 meetings have taken place between ministers. The opening of the GDR cultural center in Paris, which will be followed by the opening of the French center in Berlin, is an impressive event in the life of the two peoples. This demonstrates the will to develop relations on a closer basis.

The meeting between the GDR foreign minister and President Francois Mitterrand demonstates France's determination to develop every opportunity for contacts and exchange of views with GDR. This is a means of avoiding in the future the sort of difficulties that developed in international life at the close of this year. We agree, said Claude Cheysson, to take the world as it is in order to break away from the spiral of fear, threat, and armament. Dialogue must be used to help reduce tensions and achieve a balance of forces at the lowest possible level. The French people know what war is and therefore take the struggle for peace seriously.

Foreign Minister Fischer stated in his toast that a basis should be found for negotiated settlements if there is strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security and a credible renunciation of the striving for military superiority. The GDR and its allies assume in this respect that the prospects for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, which takes into account the national interests of all European countries, has not yet been completely quashed.

There is no reasonable alternative today to peaceful existence between states with different social systems. All opportunities must be utilized to return to a policy of detente. The tested way of Helsinki is accessible to everyone, since it leads away from unpredictability and liability, which are fostered by the policy of arms buildup and confrontation.

It is also certainly correct to regard the relationship between the GDR and France as a stabilizing and therefore important factor for the continent and the European climate, said Oskar Fischer.

Foreign Minister Fischer also had a meeting on Tuesday with the president of the National Assembly, Louis Mermaz. He paid a visit to the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and visited the town hall. Oskar Fischer left for home in the evening.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET AIR FORCE CHIEF

AU122042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, received for a friendly talk Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Kutakhov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Air Forces, who earlier visited groups of units and units of the Air Forces/Air Defense of the National People's Army [NVA].

At the meeting in the Defense Ministry the partners in the talk noted that the comradeship-in-arms and the cooperation of the members of both fraternal armies is developing successfully. Shoulder to shoulder they have achieved good and very good results in their duties, in joint training, and at performance comparisons in the past training year. This expresses the determination of the comrades-in-arms to do everything in their power to reliably protect peace and the achievements of the fraternal socialist countries.

In view of the deployment of American first-strike weapons at the borders of the socialist community, it is the internationalist duty of the allied armed forces to check the aggressive plans of the most reactionary circles of NATO and preserve peace. In this connection the minister of defense informed his guest on the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee, which has stimulated new popular initiatives for strengthening the defense capability of the GDR in the groups of units and staffs of the NVA.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold. Also present was Army General Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact states in the NVA of the GDR.

DOHLUS RECEIVES PZPR SECRETARY MOKRZYSZCZAK

AU111620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Tuesday [6 December] a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Proceeding from the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw and Berlin, the interlocutors stressed the great significance of the firm cooperation between the two parties and peoples in the joint struggle for securing peace, strengthening socialism, and enhancing the defense capability against the aggressive confrontation course of the United States, the FRG, and other NATO states.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES CZECH COUNTERPART

AU111618 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [6 December] GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker received Milan Vondruska, CSSR minister of education, for talks.

The two ministers agreed that in view of the nuclear threat to the European people by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons on the territory of the FRG and other West European states, there is no more important task than securing the life and happy future of the young generations. They stressed the great importance of cooperation in educating the young generation to become active strugglers for the cause of socialism and for peace.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES KOSOVO'S PULJA 9 DEC

AU122108 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Imer Pulja, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo who, as the head of an SFRY delegation, is in the GDR for talks on the further development of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Both sides noted at the meeting that economic relations are continuously developing and deepening on the basis of the talks at the highest level between the GDR and the SFRY. The goods protocol for 1984 and the preparation of consultations between the planning and economic organs of both countries to develop the economic relations in the period after 1985 is also an expression of that.

Both partners in the talk praised the good development of the economic cooperation of the GDR with the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the SFRY, in particular in extracting and refining lignite for the prime development of energy resources, in the field of nonferrous metallurgy, and in setting up other new industrial facilities.

The meeting was attended by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the Joint GDR-SFRY Economic Committee, and Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador of the SFRY to the GDR.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEBANESE ENVOY

AU122111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Gerd Koenig, GDR Deputy minister for foreign affairs, received for a talk Joseph Akl, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lebanon to the GDR.

Gerd Koenig stressed the principled attitude of the GDR on the dangerous situation in the Middle East. U.S. and Israeli preparations for aggression against Lebanon and Syria represent a particular danger for peace in the Middle East region and, beyond that, for the entire international situation. The GDR favors Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with Resolutions 508 and 509 of the UN Security Council. This would immediately contribute to stabilizing the situation in this region on a lasting basis. Gerd Koenig referred to the fact that the GDR supports all steps directed at preserving the unity of Lebanon and the restoration of its sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity.

Ambassador Akl briefed Gerd Koenig on the topical development in Lebanon and stressed the determination of his government to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Lebanese territory and end the internal Lebanese conflicts.

He thanked the GDR Government for its understanding and sympathy for the legitimate interests of the Lebanese people.

The partners in the talk agreed that the great danger in the Middle East conflict urgently calls for concerted action by the Arab states and peoples.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PRC

LD131137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky and the chemical industry minister of the PRC, Qin Zhongda, began talks today in Beijing on cooperation between the two countries in the chemical industry sphere. Minister Wyschofsky arrived in Beijing today.

HONECKER GREETS NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

LD122149 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The deputy chairman of the State Council, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, conveyed to the new Argentine president, Raul Alfonsin, greetings and congratulations from Erich Honecker. The letter expresses the conviction that the relations between the GDR and Argentina will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of both states and peoples. The continuation of cooperation and dialogue gained increasing significance in view of the current international situation.

Prof Homann is in Buenos Aires at the head of a GDR delegation to the inauguration of President Alfonsin.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS REAGAN SPEECH, U.S. POLICY

DW140753 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] In a speech given last night U.S. President Reagan again claimed the right to intervene militarily anywhere the alleged vital interests of the United States are at stake. Speaking to highly decorated U.S. war veterans, Reagan said that with Grenada the United States had taught the world a lesson. Here are some remarks by Arno Friedmann:

There was no need for the U.S. President to become more outspoken at all. Washington's foreign policy doctrine says that the use of military force is legal if U.S. interests are in danger somewhere in the world. This has been the course of action so far if somewhere on the globe developments were taking place which did not suit the people in power in the White House.

Reagan even topped this arrogance by declaring preventive strikes, preventive attacks, an American right. He ordered a military attack on Grenada under the pretext that the lives of American citizens were endangered there. What did he care when Western observers stated later that no U.S. citizen was harmed and that no danger ever existed of something like that happening.

Untouched by the worldwide criticism of his Grenada aggression, Reagan stated hypocritically -- a verbatim quotation -- We tried with the best intentions to turn our swords into plowshares. Well, our days of weakness are over, and our armed forces stand tall again.

That was Reagan's armament insanity clad in biblical words. This is the way American militarism acts, and the question is posed: Did we not experience that once before?

PRAVDA comments today on the dangerous turn of U.S. policy, writing the following: You can say without exaggeration that American policy has assumed qualitatively new dimensions. Despite all the newness, you cannot resist gaining the impression that the world has heard all this once before. Something here looks similar to the arsenal which was used by those in the thirties who led the world into World War II.

One can only continue this line of reasoning. Vital interest is the current name; Lebensraum was the name of it in those days. The threat came in the late thirties and early forties only from others, and then one was striking back, as it was called in militarist Germany. As logical as such recollections and parallels may be, they alone do not take the experiences into consideration which the people have made in the past.

Times have changed, writes PRAVDA today, substantiating it as follows: Times are different because today the existence of mankind as a whole is endangered. They have changed because the powers which resist the potential aggressors have become much stronger. Also they have become different because mankind has lived not without good reason through the last 50 years. The experience of the past reminds you of the necessity to save the future.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

DW141121 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] Dear listeners, now we know that the 35-40 million U.S. citizens who live below the subsistence level according to official statistics do not exist -- at least in the opinion of Edwin Meese, who not only is the U.S. President's closest advisor but also his personal friend. Meese had never read that there were starving children in the United States, as he said, and if many people were going to the public kitchens of the welfare organizations to get a warm meal they were doing that because the meals were gratuitous and nothing had to be paid there. That's what the presidential advisor said over the weekend.

His statements have created a sensation, and THE WASHINGTON POST even talks about a fire-storm of outrage. The churches, charitable organizations, and also some politicians have protested. Walter Mondale, one of the opposition presidential candidates, said this government has deprived 1 million children of their school breakfasts and 1 million children of their school lunches; since it has been in office, 2 million children have been living below subsistence. Senator Glenn said: Worst of all is the fact that Meese's attitude clearly reflected the President and his administration's stance. I don't want to make any further comment, and I also think there is nothing further to be said.

Meanwhile we could publish an entire collection of quotations by the closest leading circles of the present U.S. Administration. Each quotation is scandalizing in a specific way, ranging from Weinberger's statement that there are more important things than peace, to Reagan's words that we are not to represent other people's interests anywhere in the world. Perhaps somebody eventually has this idea, and in that case I would suggest that he give the first copies of the collection to some West European politicians, as a handbook, so to speak, because these collected monstrosities would have one advantage -- one would know where one stands, and one also would know the way of thinking and the value concepts of the present overseas leaders. It would spare them illusions which some circles in West Europe still seem to harbor.

How else can it be explained that prior to the recent NATO council meeting they verbosely announced a signal from Brussels, a detente initiative which would show NATO's desire for better relations with the East?

Those who realistically analyze Washington's policy knew that this would remain empty talk, because the U.S. Government just does not want better relations. And that's what happened. A missed chance, some newspapers wrote over the weekend.

That U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will come to Sweden for the opening of the Stockholm conference in January does not cost the United States anything politically, only the traveling expenses, nor does it reveal anything about its attitude at this conference. A FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE commentary of last Friday is more revealing. It says that Washington is making preparations for Stockholm with a sound measure of skepticism, because the United States does not want to leave the decision on strategic issues to others. Despite all the lip service, the extent of European codetermination has always been a sensitive point for Washington. End of quotation.

That's at least halfway honest. What, then, is left of the signal from Brussels? The pledge to hold negotiations? Well, that would be more credible if one had acted accordingly in the 2 years of the Geneva talks, instead of disrupting the bases of the negotiations by creating faits accomplis. It would be more credible if one made up one's mind and accepted the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone. However, in this respect the "yes" by the socialist countries is confronted with the "no" by NATO, as the Swedish foreign minister restated at a recent press conference.

At the current UN General Assembly session, most NATO countries also vetoed almost all disarmament and peace proposals. They did this against a large majority of other states, just as in the past weeks they advocated the deployment of missiles against the majority of people in their own countries.

The only signal from Brussels that really deserves attention is the decision of the European NATO countries on the supply of over 700 combat tanks and roughly 300 combat aricraft next year. This first NATO meeting following the beginning of deployment of new U.S. missiles confirms what we have always said -- that this fatal decision will not only lead to another round of the arms race and enhance the danger of war but will also considerably reduce the political leeway of U.S. allies.

These developments were initiated 4 years ago today through the so-called two-track decision. This term is misleading, because the United States from that day on was resolved to negotiate only pro forma. Much would be different and better in Europe today if the West Europeans at the time had resisted Washington's pressure. Then it would have been more difficult for the United States to officially break with the detente policy in Europe shortly after the decision of 12 December 1979. It would have been more difficult for the United States to set the entire mechanism of the militarization of its foreign policy into motion, a mechanism which extends from Central America to the Middle East and is threatening life on our globe.

And, finally, the internal stability of some West European countries today also would be in a better state in more than one respect. In these 4 years the gap between the rulers and the ruled has widened to an extent unprecedented in postwar history.

In Dortumund last weekend, top sportsmen from 11 countries together with 10,000 participants demanded the abolition of the new first-strike weapons. In Mutlangen, Frankfurt, and Mannheim tens of thousands took part in resistance actions. Some people's hopes for an erosion of the peace movement following the beginning of deployment are ebbing away. The gap, rather, is widening.

If the 1979 decision had not been made and if the West Europeans did not doggedly adhere to it, they would at least not have such a hard time trying to resolve their economic problems. What is left of the much cited unity of the West, which is one of the main arguments of the missile supporters, at the latest EC summit in Athens? Never before in its history has this economic bloc experienced such a disgrace. That it obviously was pointless to try to hush up [words indistinct] only shows that nothing is possible any more [words indistinct].

This failure naturally (?must be viewed) in the context of the economic crisis in all EC member-states. Of course primarily the working people in the EC states will have to foot the bill for the inability to cope with the problems. However, Athens not only was an economic but above all also a political disaster. It is known that almost all EC states also are NATO members. The fact that the EC members Denmark and Greece disassociated themselves from the NATO missile decision at the same time that the Athens summit failed fits into the picture. It also fits into the picture that there is a majority for new missiles, it is true, but no majority for an economic policy which could hold out hopes to the unemployed. This also is not too far away from the philosophy of Mr Meese, whom I quoted earlier, to whom poverty is reason for derision.

KRENZ CALLED 'SECOND MAN' AFTER HONECKER

DW141033 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Dec 83 p 3

[H. Loelhoeffel report]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 December -- The youngest has achieved it. Bypassing all SED Politburo veterans, Egon Krenz has moved into second position in the GDR Communist Party apparatus. It can be concluded from GDR media publications that since late November the 46-year-old Krenz has been responsible for the politically most important fields of the East Berlin party headquarters. SED comrades versed in personnel matters consider him today to be "the second man behind Erich," that is, the unofficial deputy and possible successor to SED General Secretary Erich Honecker.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION IN PRC -- At present packing machines from the GDR are being shown at an international exhibition on packing technologies in Beijing. At the 1-week exposition the GDR foreign trade enterprises Fortschritt Landmaschinen, WMW, and Polygraph are represented. Products from the Nagema, Umformtechnik Erfurt, and Polygraph combines are being demonstrated. [Text] [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 26/27 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

KADAR RECEIVES FRG'S HORST EHMKE

LD131211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group. The West German politician is visiting our country at the invitation of the of the MSZMP. During the meeting, Janos Kadar and his partner discussed the most important questions of international life, primarily concentrating on European peace and security. Gyula Horn, director of the MSZMP International Relations Department, and Eugen Selbmann, foreign policy adviser of the SPD parliamentary faction, were also present at the meeting.

LAZAR, NEMETH MEET WITH USSR'S TALYZIN

LD131527 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the Soviet deputy who arrived in Budapest to participate in a session of the intergovernmental committee on economic and technical-scientific cooperation. Nikolay Talyzin also met with Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the committee's Hungarian section, took part in both meetings.

TRADE TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA SUMMARIZED

LD131848 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- Foreign Trade Ministers Peter Veress of Hungary and Milenko Bojanic of Yugoslavia held talks in Szeged and Subotica on December 12-13. The ministers regarded the 1983 bilateral trade turnover as positive and stated with satisfaction that the two countries' exchange of goods is increasing even in the present world economic situation. The 1984 protocol for the exchange of commodities and services which was signed on December 1 envisaged a further six per cent increase. Some 40 per cent of trade turnover stems from long-term industrial cooperation. The ministers agreed to increase the part of these lasting elements of cooperation. During his visit to Hyngary, Milenko Bojanic visited the Alfoldi china factory of Hodmezovasarhely.

COMMUNIQUE ON 7 DEC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU131330 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 83 pp 1,2

["Communique on the 7 December Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session on 7 December 1983, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar. Participating in the session were, in addition to the members of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers, the heads of the major national official organs, the chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and heads of the central press.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its deceased member, Comrade Karoly Kiss.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- A report submitted by Comrade Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary on topical international issues; and

-- a proposal submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on guidelines for 1984 plan for the people's economy and state budget.

I

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation and the foreign political activity of party and state organs since the latest session.

1. The Central Committee concluded that the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe further increases international political and military tension, and is contrary to the interests of mankind. The presence of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe makes it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on the limitation of such weapons. The responsibility for the breakdown of talks lies with the leading circles of the United States and the governments of NATO countries who have accepted the missiles.

The beginning of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe forces the socialist countries to take appropriate countermeasures in the interest of the preservation of military balance, the security of our peoples, and the safeguarding of peace. In the present situation, the Central Committee considers the measures announced in the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, on 25 November 1983, justified and necessary countersteps and supports them. The Central Committee welcomes the position of the Soviet leadership that, if the United States and its allies in Western Europe show readiness to return to the situation prevailing before deployment, the Soviet Union is prepared to take similar action.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to share the view of the socialist countries that disputed issues, including the reduction of weapons of mass destruction, can and must be solved through negotiations. The Central Committee is firmly convinced that the establishment of a global balance of power at a lower level of armament and under the principle of equal security would serve the cause of peace. This endeavor was reflected by the Prague statement of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Pact in January, the Moscow statement of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in June, the Berlin statement of CEMA heads of state in October, and the Sofia appeal of the Warsaw Pact countries in November.

It would alleviate international tension and strengthen peace if the NATO countries were to give genuine answers to the concrete proposals of the countries of the socialist community. It would strengthen confidence required for the negotiated settlement of controversial issues if the Warsaw Pact and NATO signed an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force and on peaceful relations.

2. In the present international situation, the Hungarian People's Republic considers the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries to be particularly important. The Central Committee concluded that, because of joint efforts, our political, economic, ideological, and cultural cooperation with the countries of the socialist community have further broadened in the recent period. This serves both the national interests of our people and the cause of peace and social progress.

The visit by the Hungarian party and governmental delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, to the Polish People's Republic was an important event of our internationalist relations. The talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other leading politicians and the meetings with Polish workers contributed to the strengthening of the traditional friendship of our peoples. The talks expressed our common endeavours to deepen cooperation between our countries and parties. Our delegation repeatedly expressed the solidarity of Hungarian communists and our working people with the Polish progressive and patriotic forces in their struggle for the furtherance of socialist consolidation.

The visit by the first secretary of the Central Committee to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia contributed usefully to a mutual, better understanding of the upcoming tasks of socialist construction. The talks of Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak gave a new impetus to the continuous and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Janos Kadar's talks in the GDR with Erich Honecker demonstrated our common will for further development of comprehensive cooperation. The Central Committee noted with satisfaction that our party and state relations have developed successfully in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1977.

The visits of government delegations to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the visits of other delegations of different levels strengthened our relations and cooperation and demonstrated our solidarity.

3. The Central Committee stressed its conviction that, under the more tense international situation, a continued dialogue between countries with different social systems and the maintenance and possible development of reciprocally advantageous relations are of extreme importance.

The Hungarian People's Republic strives to maintain and develop relations with countries of different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the recommendations of the Madrid conference's document. This desire was reflected by the recent official visit made by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to Cyprus.

The visit and talks of Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, contributed to the further strengthening of the existing comprehensive and reciprocally advantageous relations with neighboring Austria, relations highly valued by both sides. The development of Hungarian-Austrian relations is a good example of the possibility of successful cooperation between countries with different social systems if the parties concerned base their cooperation on equality and mutual interest.

4. The Central Committee, expressing our people's feelings, firmly condemned the military intervention of the United States in Grenada. Such a step is totally unjustifiable and violates the basic norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter.

The Central Committee pointed out that, due to increased imperialist pressure and provocative steps, tension in Central America has increased. The Hungarian people are in solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the independent and free development they freely chose. We are in solidarity with the patriotic forces of El Salvador struggling for their democratic rights against terror and oppression.

On the so-called independent state declared by the leaders of the Turkish community in Cyprus, the Central Committee pointed out that a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus issues can be achieved only by taking the legitimate interests of the two communities into consideration and in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Middle East situation has further increased in tension with possibilities for new, severe conflicts. An indispensible condition for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis is the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all the previously occupied Arab territories, and the creation of an independent state of the Palestinian Arab people. The territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and a halt to imperialist intervention have to be assured. The internal conflicts of the Palestinian revolutionary movement are causing a great deal of harm to the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and these must be solved by re-establishing the unity of the movement.

5. The Central Committee pointed out that the talks with the delegations of the Bolivian Dutch, Indian, Israeli, Lebanese, Italian, Palestinian, and Portuguese Communist Parties visiting our country, and with the representatives of the Angolan, Belgian, French, Congolese, Luxembourg, Japanese, and Spanish fraternal parties, served the common task of the development of bilateral relations and the international communist movement. In the spirit of internationalist relations, the Hungarian party delegation participated in the 23d congress of the Communist Party of the United States.

The visits of the delegations of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the Sandinist National Liberation Front to Hungary, and Hungarian party delegation's participation in the 12th congress of the Guinean Democratic Party contributed to the strengthening of our party's international relations.

The participation of a Hungarian party delegation in the congress of the French Socialist Party and talks with high-ranking representatives of the German Social Democratic Party, the Chilean Socialist Party, the Syrian Ba'th Party, the United Independence Party of Zambia, successfully contributed to a better understanding of each other's position and to the cause of peace, international security and universal human progress.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the experiences of economic construction this year and endorsed the guiding principles of the national economic plan and state budget for 1984. It concluded that our people are working successfully, in a stable political atmosphere, on the accomplishment of the tasks for 1983. Thanks to the working people's fulfillment of their commitments and their self-sacrificing work, the national economy is developing in conformity with economic policy guidelines and is close to the principal targets despite the further deterioration of external conditions and the drought afflicting agriculture. The rate of increasing exports is exceeding last year's and the foreign economic equilibrium is continuing to improve. The country is fulfilling its international payment commitments. The commodity supply is satisfactory with regard to basic consumer goods.

While highly valuing the efforts that have been made and the results that have been attained, the Central Committee stressed that the productive capacity of the economy and the standard of economic management still have not been successfully adapted to the increasing requirements to the necessary extent.

1. The main features of our 1983 economic development are: The production of the national income is close to the planned target, domestic utilization exceeds the expected level, work productivity is rising, specific material and energy consumption is decreasing and the state budget deficit is less than envisaged.

The growth of industrial production is close to the planned target, the production of individual branches is developing variably. Expansion of production is hampered by unfavorable external market conditions, a manpower shortage in some places, difficulties related to imports and shortcomings of domestic cooperative relations. Despite efforts, the production structure, competitiveness, and marketing activity still fail to meet the requirements.

The production of the construction industry exceeds the planned target. Within this, the rate of investment construction projects is decreasing, and the rate of maintenance and overhauling activity and building carried out for the population is increasing. Building industry exports are also increasing.

Despite the unfavorable weather, agricultural production as a whole will attain last year's level. As a result of considerable drought damage, less cereals, corn, rough fodder, plants for industrial use, and vegetables was produced than had been expected. Livestock breeding is developing, the stock -- mainly the stock of hogs -- is continuing to increase, and the fodder supply is satisfactory. The returns of livestock breeding exceed the planned target. The ancillary activity of large-scale agricultural enterprises is expanding.

The energy supply is balanced. The national economy is consuming less energy than expected, and less than last year. The profitable exploitation of wastes and by-products is improving.

The number of people employed -- particularly in industry and the construction industry -- is decreasing. There is a manpower shortage in the capital and a few provincial industrial areas, mainly in some spheres of manual work.

The real income and consumption of the population are expected to remain at last year's levels. The average income of workers and employees, as well as producer cooperative working people, will increase 4.0-4.5 percent. Social benefits paid in cash will increase 9 percent. The planned social policy measures -- increasing family allowances and raising the old, low pensions -- have been implemented. The rise in the consumer price level will not exceed the planned 7.5 percent.

The living conditions of the population are improving. Some 76,000 dwellings will be built, and the management of dwellings is improving. Some 2,100 day nursery and 8,100 kindergarten places will be completed, 1,500 general school classrooms and 900 hospital beds will be created. More settlements will be provided with drinking water and natural gas. The envisioned commercial, communications, health, educational, and cultural development plans are being fulfilled, or overfulfilled.

Our country's international economic relations are developing. Exports are increasing considerably, imports are increasing to a small extent. Our cooperation with the socialist countries is being intensified -- primarily with the Soviet Union. With the exception of the turnover in investment machinery, our goods turnover cleared in rubles is developing according to plan. Exports cleared in currencies other than the ruble are expanding considerably, while imports remain at last year's level.

2. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the Central Committee reaffirmed that we are continuing to pursue the economic policy guideline endorsed at the 12th congress. Accordingly, to safeguard and augment our socialist achievements, economic work must be centered also in 1984 on enhancing efficiency, ensuring the equilibrium, and maintaining the country's international solvency.

Having examined the concepts and calculations developed in the course of preparatory work, the Central Committee agrees with the government's completing the 1984 plan for the national economy according to the following major targets and submitting the bill on the state budget to the National Assembly:

1984 plan as percentage of expected fulfillment of 1983 plan

national income	101.5-102.0
domestic utilization	98.0-99.0
industrial production	101.5-102.0
countrywide building-assembly	97.0-98.0
production of agricultural products (as compared with 1982)	100.0-101.0
consumption of the population	100.0-100.5
per capita real income	100

It will be possible to allot 180-183 billion forints to investments in the socialist sector.

3. Fulfillment of our main economic policy objectives calls for lasting qualitiative changes in production and management. This must manifest itself primarily in a vigorous improvement of efficiency and competitiveness. Accelerating the modernization of the product structure and technical development, further improving budgetary management and investment activity, and purposeful work in foreign trade constitute an indispensable prerequisite for this. Individual elements of the regulation system must be modified in such a way as to ensure they provide a more intensive motivation for attainment of our economic objectives.

Industry should contribute to an increasing extent to the improvement of the foreign economic equilibrium and the production of the national income. Its developments should better take into account export potential and profitability. Enterprises are to devote great attention to the development and production of up-to-date and sought-after products of good quality. They should expand the assortment of products that can be profitably sold, provide a suitable substitute for imported products, and use materials and energy carefully. They should phase out inefficient activities and those that cause permanent losses more resolutely and rapidly.

The construction industry should satisfy the decreasing demand with work of better quality and should shorten the time it takes to complete projects. It should be more enterprising and perform a larger portion of construction work consisting of overhauling and maintenance and building for the population.

In agriculture, the performance of plant production should come close to that of 1982, and livestock breeding should exceed it. As for cereals, an output of at least 15 million metric tons should be achieved. Thrifty fodder management that is well-organized on a nationwide scale and takes better advantage of pastures and by-products is indispensable for maintaining the existing livestock and increasing yields. The ancillary activity of large-scale enterprises and household plot production also should be developed.

Agricultural, food industry, and trade organizations should improve their cooperation in production, storage, processing, and marketing.

In transportation, great attention should be devoted to satisfying transportation requirements in a coordinated and continuous manner, to the propagation of modern transportation methods, to reducing costs, and to improving conditions for the transportation of passengers.

To ensure the unimpeded satisfaction of the energy requirements of the national economy, the implementation of the energy management and rationalization program and the substitution other sources of energy for fuel oil should be continued.

Investment targets should be fulfilled precisely in the area of the state decision competence and at enterprises and cooperatives alike. Priority should be given to developments that increase exporting ability and rationalize the management of energy and materials. The efficiency of investment activity should be improved.

4. The standard of living can be planned in a well-founded way only in keeping with economic possibilities and distributable resources. Accordingly, the consumption and real income of the population will remain, in essence, at this year's level, and social benefits will increase moderately.

Together with preferential wages and measures under the policy on wages, average earnings will increase 4.8-5.0 percent. Including cash social benefits, the cash income of the population will increase by approximately 8 percent. The possibilities for increasing wages must be used to intensify performances and improve efficiency and quality of work. The modification of the wages tariff system provides a greater opportunity to pay wages in accordance with performance. Preferential wages serve primarily to stimulate exports. In a narrow area, there may be wage policy measures. Conditions for a transition to a 40-hour work week should be based on increasing performances, raising productivity more rapidly, and improving organization.

Because of the reduction of state price subsidies, the maintenance of the reliability of supplies, and our foreign economic position, the consumer price level will rise. The effect of this year's price increases, which will be felt next year as well, and the expected increase of the prices of products whose prices are uncontrolled will amount to 4.5 percent; and the unavoidable central price increases will amount to an additional approximately 3 percent. The consumer price level may increase by a total of 7-8 percent in 1984.

Ensuring the harmony of purchasing power and commodity supplies, maintaining and improving the standard of the supply of commodities, and better satisfying the demand for services are tasks of outstanding importance.

Living conditions will be improved by the fact that 70,000-74,000 dwellings will be built, 1,100 general school classrooms, and 1,800 day nursery and 6,200 kindergarten places will be provided, the expansion of hospitals will be continued, and health care will be improved.

It will be necessary to complete the construction of the section of the north-south subway line from Elmunkas Square to the Arpad bridge, the reconstruction of the Arpad bridge, and the restoration of the opera house. Preparations will have to begin for building the national theater.

5. Primarily by intensifying the dynamism of exporting, the balance sheet of the foreign trade commodity turnover must be further improved. Greater attention must be paid to improving the composition of exports, providing for flexible adaptation to market conditions, and strengthening cooperation between producer and foreign trade enterprises.

Further strengthening our cooperation with the CEMA countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, is of particular importance in the development of our foreign economic relations. Economic cooperation with the developing countries also should be expanded. Economic relations with advanced capitalist countries should be further expanded, on the basis of mutual advantage.

6. The 1984 national economic plan imposes great demands on all areas of economic life, on all levels of macromanagement and execution. Enterprises, cooperatives, and councils should prepare their plans for next year with due consideration to the requirements and in harmony with the main economic-political objectives. Organizations pursuing economic activity should intensify their efforts to take advantage of their reserves and resources.

The accomplishment of our economic tasks calls for concerted action and initiative aspiring to the attainment of economic-political objectives by state, party, and social organs. They are to support primarily enterprises and cooperatives that are capable of dynamic development and strive to take advantage of their possibilities.

The Central Committee recommends centering the work competition movement on qualitative requirements of economic management, mainly on conservation of energy and materials, expansion of profitable exports, and the improvement of cooperative and contractual relations between enterprises.

Mass information and propaganda should contribute to ensuring that public opinion acquaint itself with and support the objectives of the national economic plan. They should make people aware of the fact that the assertion of the economic-political guideline making allowances for the existing possibilities and the fulfillment of the principal targets of the 1984 plan serves to safeguard our achievements, preserve the country's solvency, and create prerequisites for our continued socialist development.

The Central Committee calls on party organizations to do everything possible for the attainment of the objectives of the 1984 national economic plan. The communists should be in the vanguard in the assumption and accomplishment of tasks. The Central Committee requests social and mass organizations to mobilize their members and the working people for creative, initiatory, and disciplined work and an honest fulfillment of their commitments in the interests of the country's economic development.

Subsequently, the Central Committee decided matters concerning personnel and organization.

DAILY REPORTS KADAR USSR CULTURAL CENTER VISIT

AU131840 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 11 December on page 3 carries a 1,300-word Laszlo Szabo report entitled "Fraternal Relations Between Our Peoples Is a Fundamental Prerequisite for Our National Prosperity: Janos Kadar at the House of Soviet Culture and Science," on MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar's visit marking the 10th anniversary of the opening of the USSR center in Budapest on 10 December.

According to the report, Kadar was accompanied by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari and Erno Lakatos, head of the Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda, and welcomed by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy and Zinayda Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies, who was attending, as head of a delegation, a conference of leading representatives of Soviet friendship societies in Budapest.

Kadar replies to their welcome as follows: "'We know how multifaceted the work of this house is and the fact that it is supported by a great many people. However, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society are its real custodians. These two societies are fulfilling an important role in strengthening fraternal friendship between our peoples.'

"Comrade Kadar said that the leaders of the Hungarian party are following the activity of this cultural institute, which derives its material mainly from the area of Soviet science and culture, with great attention, although its mission is primarily a political one."

Following a "cordial and informal discussion" on the center's activity, Kadar stated: "We know that a great many people, from small children to adults, visit the Soviet House of Culture, which is fulfilling a dual task. While it disseminates the results of Soviet science and culture, it strengthens, at the same time, friendship between the two peoples. Becoming acquainted with each other is very important. It is through it that ties of friendship grow even stronger not only between the two party and state leaderships, but among millions of people as well. We have traveled an arduous path for it. I am very glad when I hear how great an interest there is for Soviet exhibitions among youth. Young people have not traveled this arduous path, and therefore one must appeal to their intellect and emotions."

Kadar viewed an exhibition devoted to three-dimensional photography and laser technology and was subsequently invited to tea. The report than notes: "The tea has turned into dinner, while, in the meantime, serious matters were broached again and again. Fraternal relations between our peoples and peace were discussed, because both of them -- and I am quoting Janos Kadar -- constitute a fundamental prerequisite for our existence, future, and national prosperity.

The report concludes: "' We are making constant efforts to ensure that socialism grips the minds and hearts of people. This applies also to the fostering of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which must be done with intellect and emotions. Friendship between our parties and governments consists not only of the documents we sign now and again, but also of the genuine sentiments one experiences in this house, for instance. From my intellect and heart, I wish you further successes. I wish that our great brother, the Soviet people, may enjoy the fruit of their work in peace. This is the guarantee also for our peace, said Comrade Kadar in a brief toast, and bade farewell to his hosts with warm and friendly affection."

LAZAR TOURS BUDAPEST'S OBUDA DISTRICT 13 DEC

LD132149 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Our first report is from Obuda, Budapest's 3d district, where 160,000 people live in an area of 40 square kilometers. This is where Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spent this afternoon. Katalin Rangos reports on his visit:

Noon was striking when the chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived in the Budapest stocking factory. Gyorgy Lazar drew the attention of the enterprise leaders to the fact that in every case the battle of interests preceeds economic decisions. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was briefed not only about the plant's current situation but also about the latest stocking fashions. After the visit to the factory, Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Obuda continued at the 3d district party committee, where the party committee's first secretary, Lajos Egeto, acquainted the guest with the district's history. After this Gyorgy Lazar spoke to members of the party committee, and in the late afternoon the visit to Obuda by the chairman of the Council of Minsters ended with a visit to an exhibiton of the work of sculptor Imre Varga.

RELIGIOUS PEACE GROUP FOUNDED, MAKES DECLARATION

AU1116S3 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 83 p 5

[MTI report on 7 December constituent meeting in Budapest of National Peace Council's inter-church peace committee and declaration of the new body's presidential council]

[Text] Representatives of Hungary's Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish, and Unitarian religious denominations founded an inter-church peace committee at a meeting held at the episcopal office of the Evangelical church in Budapest on 7 December. The committee will operate in the framework of, and in cooperation with the National Peace Council.

The peace committee considers its task to be, among other things, the joint organization of social and peace activities by individual religious denominations. Its aim is to coordinate its peace activity with the work of the National Peace Council and to develop cooperation with those religious and secular peace movements that strive for social justice and peace.

The inter-church peace committee accepted at its constituent meeting the regulations determining the activity of national and county organs and elected its officials. The committee elected Tibor Bartha, presbyterian bishop, chairman of the national peace council's inter-church peace committee, and Zoltan Aranyos, synod counsellor, its secretary general.

At the constituent meeting, Barna Sarkadi Nagy, secretary general of the National Peace Council, welcomed the foundation of the inter-church peace committee, which is an important event in Hungary's peace movement.

At the meeting, the presidential council of the new peace committee issued a declaration. In it, the council stresses, among other things, that in our century, two world-wide conflagrations have already started from Europe, from the midst of societies that professed to stand on Christain religious moral principles. We are deeply perturbed to witness the fact that nowadays, a new war threatening the destruction of all forms of life on this planet is being prepared by forces which, again, frequently refer to safeguarding Christian religious moral and humanitarian interests.

We protest with all our strength against the efforts led by the U.S. Government to achieve world domination, which, by giving new impetus to the arms race, forces the governments of the traditionally Christian-oriented peoples of Western Europe to further accumulate nuclear weapons. We are sure that the determining reasons of these efforts are the achievement of a superiority of forces, as well as an avid interest in the huge profits to be gained from the arms trade. We protest that the imperialist forces -- by misleading religious people -- are trying to present their threat directed against the socialist regime as a defense of religion.

We bless all those people, the sons of whatever people, irrespective of their ideology, who, in compliance with their love for humanity, courageously protest nowadays, all over the world, against the deployment in Western Europe of weapons threatening a world-wide nuclear catastrophe, stressed the declaration.

MTI REPORTS ON ENFORCEMENT OF PRICE CONTROL SYSTEM

LD141132 Budapest MTI in English 1123 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- Some 60 percent of consumer goods have uncontrolled price in this country, which means it is within the jurisdiction of companies to fix prices. Prices are therefore moving more flexibly than before. Companies in monopoly situation sometimes stabilize their prices high even if they are not justified either by the demand or the costs of production. In such cases, however, the price authority intervenes.

This year the national material and price board has made over 400 checks on prices at manufacturing, farming and trading units. In 28 cases price regulations were seriously violated. In nine cases out of the 28, companies have been fined and 12 obliged to pay 40 million forints in compensation to customers.

This year's checks have shown that some companies failed to notify in advance the price board of their intent to raise prices [words indistinct] commercial companies to grant the discount that they were given by the manufacturers.

Hundreds of complaints of individuals on unauthorized price hikes have been sent to the price board and local authorities. Every complaint is considered and the complainants informed about the findings.

It is planned to give increased scope for the work of price inspectors. An extension course is held for 200 inspectors in Budapest, and county councils also strive to improve the training of inspectors.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ANGOLA -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Andras Gulyas, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, who will depart for his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO JAPAN -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Karoly Szarka, Hungary's ambassador accredited to Japan, who will leave soon for his post. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- Tamas Lorinc, Hungary's new ambassador to Brussels, presented his credentials on 18 November to King Baudoin of Belgium who received him on a visit of introduction. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Nov 83 p 3 AU]

NEW COUNTY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- At its meeting on 30 November, the Szolnok County Council elected Otto Mohacsi its chairman. The organ expressed its thanks to the outgoing chairman, Laszlo Barta, who is retiring. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Dec 83 p 8 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU BACKS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS

AU122026 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 83 p 8

[Jerzy Kraszewski and Jerzy Wisniowski commentary: "Two Positions -- Two Concepts"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- The quiet, resolute tone and the accurate justifications for the Soviet position that is based on hard facts and an awareness of the current situation that has come about as a result of the adventurist and militaristic course that the current U.S. Administration is now pursuing and a sincere concern for the future of the continent and the world -- is how one could most briefly summarize the declarations that were made at Monday's press conference in Moscow.

Who is responsible for the Geneva negotiations fiasco? The United States was not striving to reach an agreement that both sides could accept from the beginning. The most progressive Soviet proposal to remove all nuclear weapons from Europe, which would have created the possibility of maximizing security and was made at the beginning of the talks, was rejected by the United States. Other proposals that the USSR made were also rejected and in their place the United States proposed options the acceptance of which would have given NATO states unilateral military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. All these "options" included the deployment of the new U.S. missile systems in Europe while the talks were, after all, supposed to concern arms reduction and not increasing their numbers. Despite the opposition of the people in the West and despite the many testimonies of the goodwill of the USSR, the deployment of these missiles began. It is difficult to imagine disarmament talks accompanied by missiles, said Vice Minister Korniyenko. And this is an honest and a just position.

How could one characterize the situation following the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. weapons in Europe? The West is propagating the thesis that the implementation of NATO's decision will not worsen the international situation and will not aggravate the crisis in interstate relations. Is this how it is in reality? In what kind of situation will these Western states, whose governments agreed to the deployment of the new missiles, find themselves? Replying to this question from our TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent, Marshal Ogarkov said that the security of these states has not been increased; quite the contrary, it has been lessened.

In characterizing the Soviet position that was expressed in Yuriy Andropov's 24 November 1983 declaration and the decisions that were made by USSR leaders, Vice Minister Korniyenko and Marshal Ogarkov again stressed that these decisions would be kept to precisely to the degree that NATO activities dictate. For the countermoves that the USSR and its allies make will only be defensive measures that have been forced on the USSR. The Soviet Union has not been and still is not aiming to achieve unilateral military supremacy over the United States. The Warsaw Pact is not aiming to achieve military supremacy over NATO. The fact that the measures and the countermoves that will be taken will be effective and will ensure military equilibrium is certain. Equilibrium will be maintained, but unfortunately, at a higher danger level.

The final conclusion is that if the state preceding the deployment of the new missiles is restored, then it will be then and only then that the USSR will withdraw its decisions; that is, it will only do this without this nuclear blackmail. Only then will the conditions necessary for the continuation of proper talks be created once more, talks which would result in the achievement of a just and legally equal agreement that would really limit and reduce nuclear arms on the continent. The security of the people of this continent is indivisible. The USSR's position is consistent -- the arms race must be halted.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER 13 DEC

LD131506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier today received Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Jiri Divis, ambassador of Czechoslovakia, took part in the meeting. The outcome of 2 days of Polish-Czechoslovak talks concerning industrial cooperation in accordance with recent decisions during the visit to Poland by the party-state delegations from Czechoslovakia was discussed. In particular, working agreements concerning direct cooperation in electrical engineering and machine industry were presented.

PRESS REVIEWS IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

LD131226 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 13 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- Marking the two years that have passed since martial law was introduced in Poland, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"Martial law in its class content became a revolutionary act. It played the role of a mechanism for protection of the political system. It was a necessary, justified and far-sighted act of rescuing the socialist statehood.

"The Army entered the scene of the socio-political life not to take over power or check the initiated reforms but to create necessary conditions for their introduction.

"Constitutional bodies of state authorities and administration did not cease to function even for a single moment. For martial law was introduced to protect the state, make normal work of its bodies possible. The best proof is the Polish Sejm (parliament) which developed vast legislative activity at that time.

"Martial law did not last a day longer than it was necessary. It was suspended and next lifted as soon as it was possible. "The decision to introduce martial law was an act of defence and a necessity. The decisions to lift it was a conscious choice. Both were taken by Poles. They had only one aim: The good of a sovereign, socialist Poland."

Writing on the same subject, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said the chance Poles had created themselves two years ago has certainly not been wasted. The paper said that it was not an easy chance to take as "no one could honestly promise that it would fulfill hopes. Today, one can openly say with no conceit, composure or absolution from lapses and failures, that the chance passed its test." "Step by step, and not without inhibitions and efforts we keep progressing along the same way. True, that most of the positive changes are only beginning to emerge. Nevertheless, the party has not only avoided isolation as a result of the Dec. 13, but soon started to seek bonds with numerous circles of society, and the persistently spreaded calls for a go-slow found no other than individual response while production continues to grow, though at a slow pace." [sentence as received]

"Two years after the introduction of martial law and five months after it had been lifted, Poland is preparing for People's Councils elections."

TV Marks Anniversary

LD132322 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] [Announcer] Two years ago, martial law was introduced in Poland.

[Unidentified reporter] Autumn 1981:

[Begin Walesa recording] [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Unidentified reporter] When these words were uttered in Gdansk and in Radom, Poland was sinking into chaos. [music] There was a catastrophic fall in production in all sectors. Lines many kilometers long appeared outside nearly empty shops.

December 1981:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Fellow countrymen, standing before the Polish nation and the world I wish to repeat these immortal words: Poland has not perished, and will not as long as we live. [end recording] [music]

[Unidentified reporter] Deterioration of the state economy has been halted. Martial law lasted no longer than was necessary -- 585 days -- and was lifted in July this year. Two years have passed since the historic date of 13 December 1981. We are solving our problems free from chaos and anarchy. We are on the way to having solved problems that have been accumulating for years, on the way to restoring Poland's position in the world, and on the way to improving the living standards of its citizens.

KOK RESUMES MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUP ACTIONS

AU122034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Stanislaw Reperowicz commentary: "The Return of Military Operational Groups"]

[Excerpts] On the directive of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the National Defense Committee [KOK], the Military Operational Groups resumed their activities yesterday. This is an important event in the country's affairs. It confirms the firmness and the consistency of the party and the government in the implementation of the program aimed at Poland's emergence from a difficult social and economic situation. It multiplies the efforts of the party aktivs and the regional authorities in overcoming crisis phenomena.

The idea of the Military Operational Groups stemmed from the beautiful tradition of devoted military service to the country. These groups started their work during the last 10 days of October 1981. This was the most difficult period in the history of our people since the end of World War II. The destructive activities of the antisocialist opposition were then coming to a head. Industry, trade, transportation, and services were all in disorder through constant strikes and adventurist pronouncements and stopped functioning normally. Civilian security was increasingly threatened by criminal and hooligan elements. There was an unprecedented rise in all kinds of phenomena of social pathology.

But the groups who commenced their activities yesterday are faced with somewhat different tasks. The dangerously aggravated international situation and the introduction into Europe of the newest generation of nuclear missiles aimed at socialist states, as well as the way that imperialist countries are constantly provoking new wars in various parts of the world makes it imperative that we increase our concern for the state of our defense readiness in all the regional bodies in our country, in work plants, and in rural parishes. This task takes on a special meaning in connection with the Law on the General Duty of the Defense of the Polish People's Republic, which the Sejm recently amended and which makes precise demands in this ares of all citizens, administrative units, and industrial enterprises. Testing the current state of defense readiness is the Military Operational Groups' most important task.

Much has changed for the better in our lives, but there is still much left to be done. The communique which was published indicates that the functioning of all kinds of public services will be submitted for checks, services that are responsible for transportation, communications, and the socialized economy, including housing, the postal and telecommunications system, social supplies and services, and preparations for the winter. Any shortcomings that are discovered during the checks in these areas will be granted the aid of the administration in order to remove them and this should have much influence on the further improvement of people's living conditions. Let us look at this in a wider perspective: The improvement of the functioning of these bodies will significantly consolidate the whole of our country.

The first reports on the work of Military Operational Groups indicate that they were greeted by the people with as much goodwill as their predecessors had been. The soldiers, who are accompanied by civilian specialists, party aktivists, local Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth aktivists, and trade unions, also began to check on the implementationof the recommendations that were left them by previous operational groups.

REPORTAGE ON URBAN'S 13 DEC PRESS CONFERENCE

Church, Walesa

LD131504 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- The Polish government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban today said he was very much astounded to hear President Reagan's recent charge that the Church in Poland is persecuted. Addressing himself, during a regular news conference here, to the U.S. President's statements marking the 35th anniversary of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights, Minister Urban said that the Church in Poland has plenty of room for growth and that the authorities treat it as a serious partner. Minister Urban informed foreign and Polish newsmen that Father Popieluszko from Warsaw who is under an investigation for abuses of his priestly function, had been detained in custody yesterday and that substantial amounts of seriously incriminating objects were found in his apartment. The minister declined to elaborate on what the objects were.

Minister Urban told journalists that as of 30 November there were 217 people in Poland under arrest or in jail who had committed, or were suspected of having committed, politically-motivated offences. 134 of them were detained after 21 July, 1983, ie. after the proclamation of amnesty.

Answering a question, Mr Urban took a position on the ceremony of handing over the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa held in Oslo Dec 10. He said that Oslo was the venue for a jamboree of career emigres and anti-communist "soldiers." Due to the political meaning of the Oslo ceremony, the Polish mass media were not interested in covering that anti-communist event, the government press spokesman said. He added that national agreement in Poland will be realized without Lech Walesa.

Church, Walesa, People's Councils

LD131747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, met foreign correspondents today. He was asked questions which dealt with consultations on the price increases, state-Church relations, and work on the new electoral regulations to people's councils. Jerzy Urban said that consultations regarding price increases have become considerably more lively. Evidence of this is the fact that 40,000 questionaires have reached the Office of Prices during the past 2 days.

Referring to state-Church relations, he stressed that no changes indicating that these could deteriorate have taken place.

The foreign journalists were also interested in reaction to Lech Walesa in connection with his latest statements. The spokesman said that it was further proof of a close synchronization of activities undertaken by the White House and the former Solidarity leader, and an attempt at imposing on our government the person with whom it would speak. Jerzy Urban said that Walesa had a chance to talk to the government but he did not take it; it is too late now.

Answering questions concerning the work on the new electoral regulations on people's councils, Minister Urban stressed that it is too early to announce concrete solutions as the draft regulations have yet to be published. One thing is certain: the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will play a great role.

The text of the draft electoral regulations to people's councils will be published in full in tomorrow's TRYBUNA LUDU and RZECZPOSPOLITA. Other papers will carry commentaries on this document.

More on Conference Topics

LD131934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the Polish Government, on 13 December; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Mr Minister, one of the most important issues which you were asked about today is the new electoral regulations with regard to people's councils.

[Urban] I cannot say much about it because I cannot anticipate what is about to be announced. If it has not been announced yet it means that the last phases of work are still in progress. I said only that the regulations will introduce new things in two spheres: first, in the selection of candidates -- this will be very strongly democratized; second, in the electoral procedures themselves. The possibilities for the electorate to decide who will be elected will be increased. Actually, it is possible to mention a third thing: a considerably greater role for the electoral commissions which will be active under the auspices of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

[Interviewer] One could notice today that foreign correspondents are trying to arouse an unhealthy atmosphere around the problem of Father Popieluszko and around state-Church relations in general.

[Urban] These attempts are a permanent feature. I can put this in the following way: The Catholic Church is a large institution with great influence, having a very large cadre [kadra].

Our country is quite big. Much happens here. Sometimes these are positive developments, sometimes they are not. That's life. Western correspondents have an unusual predilection for raising the status of everything that happens to proof of the deterioration of state-Church relations. They are just waiting for a chance to find the symptoms of the deterioration of state-Church relations.

The normal relations now in existence between the state and the Church irritate them because they ruin the political structure that has been promoted in the West -- that is, that Poland is a country where there are the authorities on the one hand, then there is a great gap, and then there is the public which is against the authorities in its entirety. They are trying to make reality fit this invented propaganda.

[Interviewer] What is the truth about Father Popieluszko?

[Urban] The investigation against Monsignor Popieluszko has been in progress for some time, that is, for his abuse of the Church and the role of a priest in organizing political rallies hostile to the state of Poland. The prosecutor's office is conducting a hearing on Monsignor Popieluszko. He was summoned to a hearing of this kind yesterday. During an investigation, as I told the foreign correspondents -- or actually before an investigation -- it is the procedure to show one's identity card in order to make sure beyond doubt that the wanted person is being heard. These are the regulations. During examination of the identity card belonging to Monsignor Popieluszko, it was discovered that he is not registered under the address where he lives, that is, not at the parish. It turns out that he has another apartment in Warsaw. In view of this, a representative of the prosecutor's office and Monsignor Popieluszko and the priest's private chauffeur went to that apartment. Monsignor Popieluszko had the keys. Certain things were found there which provide evidence against the priest.

In connection with this new situation in the investigation, with the finding of new important evidence, Father Popieluszko has not gone back home; he was detained. As I explained to the correspondents, this does not mean arrest because a prosecutor decides whether a person detained will go back home soon. Or, if evidence warrants it the prosecutor has to decide about temporary arrest. It has not happened yet, but Western correspondents already want to know what will happen and they also want to know the details of the investigation. We had a long struggle on this subject.

[Interviewer] You were also asked today about the course of consultations on price increases and whether the date for their introduction has been already set.

[Urban] I told them what the Polish press has already reported. I say Polish, because the Western correspondents do not necessarily read it. I told them that within last 2 days 40,000 answers to the questionnaire have been received by the Office of Prices, that many people are working to process that data; and that trade unions and other organizations have not yet presented their views on the proposed options. So, neither completion of the consultations nor summing up is possible yet. The consultations are still in progress and are developing. The Western correspondents suddenly began to show an interest as to why those consultations are not coming to an end. I told them that if they continue to say that there is not enough democracy here, and if they continually press for more democracy, they should understand that consultations on an intention to raise prices is undoubtedly a proof of democracy that does not exist in their countries. However, one has to admit that democracy has its costs, and here these costs mean delay in making decision. The more democratic the decisions, the less quickly they can be made. This is a natural contradiction. I was astonished that they urge us to end consultation when we are implementing their other alleged dream, namely the widening of democracy in Poland.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 29 NOV CONFERENCE

AU122012 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Dec 83 p 4

["Transcript" of the 29 November press conference held for foreign journalists by Jerzy Urban in the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] [Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO] Minister, some Western dailies have reported that the Office for Religious Affairs supposedly addressed a letter to the Polish Episcopate about 69 priests who were alleged to have made improper public statements. Please tell me whether there really exists a list of these 69 priests. My other question concerns a trial that is to begin tomorrow in Warsaw and that has been instigated by the Grunwald Association against prominent philosopher Adam Schaff, who is alleged to be one of the elements of a supposed conspiracy of international Zionism. Do you think that such allegations and the fact that a prominent scientist has been put on trial to face these allegations reflect a certain unhealthy political climate in Poland? Do you think that there exists in Poland a potential danger on the part, say, of a communist-fascist tendency?

[Urban] As for your first question, the report about a list of the priests who have been accused of abusing religious rites for political purposes is one of many mendacious reports dispatched from Warsaw by some Western journalists. For example, the report in question was beamed by the BBC in its program for Poland. The report alleged that Minister Lopatka had conveyed to the primate of Poland a list of 69 priests accused of abusing religious rites for political ends. The BBC also alleged that the list was supported by a collection of selected excerpts from recorded sermons. The BBC further alleged that the state authorities were seeking to induce the Episcopate to discipline the 69 priests. The list opens with the names of two bishops. End of quotation. [sentence as published] They are followed by the name of bishops and priests who are classified according to views and functions. All this is just lies and nothing else. At the same time, we make no secret of the fact that the state authorities have a grudge against some priests, including some bishops, because of their political activities against the state and its authorities and because they abuse their pastoral positions and religious rites for this purpose. During their contacts with representatives of the Church, representatives of the state very often raise the individual cases of such abuses of religious freedoms to promote activities that are in conflict with the mission of the Church. Our representatives bring up specific cases and provide evidence. At one time a fairy tale was being circulated about some action called "Kruk" and about a list of the priests to be arrested in this action. The Western press published reports on this fairy tale action. The present reports about the 69 priests are also meant to create unrest and a sense of threat. Spreading reports on the existence of some lists of disloyal priests is provocation, which is not based on the facts, although the authors of these reports cite Church sources to make them more credible. In this way and by using such tricks as "competent Church sources report," sensational information is produced and a feverish atmosphere is created around Poland without any need to bear responsibility for the sources of such revelations. This was your first question.

Now the Grunwald trial. Mr Margueritte, questions such as yours to the effect "whether there is a threat of a communist-fascist tendency" are provocative questions. Please do not use such insulting terms because there is no "communist-fascism" in Poland. This is an insulting term in relation to the communist movement. I hope you will honor my request. As for the trial in question, all I know is that the Grunwald Association has lodged a private charge in Warsaw Regional Court against Professor Adam Schaff in line with Article 178, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. Spelled out in concrete terms, the charge alleges that in his book "The Communist Movement in a Blind Alley," published in Vienna in German, A. Schaff raised and propagated accusations against the Grunwald Association. I also know that the trial in question will be held in Warsaw Regional Court tomorrow.

This is all I have to say on this matter in terms of formal information. However, you have asked whether I think that the fact that a prominent scientist has been put on trial is evidence of a bad political climate. I do not understand your question at all. Nor do I understand your reasoning. After all, anyone who thinks he has been insulted or slandered has the right to seek redress in a court of justice. No one can dispute this right. I do not understand why a private court action occasioned by slander should be evidence of anything -- of any political climate. What do you mean by saying that "a prominent scientist has been put on trial?" Do you not know that private court action can be brought against anyone by anyone in every country?

[Margueritte] I apologize, but, Minister, the situation is not like that. You are very skillfully handling my question and we all know this, but perhaps...

[Urban] I have noted your question the way you put it.

[Margueritte] Perhaps I expressed myself badly. Perhaps we should speak French. I just drew your attention.

[Urban] Please, speak French.

[Margueritte] ... [but perhaps] the use of such accusations against a person who is truly respected in the world, accusations which are -- everyone knows that it is very easy to classify them. We know the point at issue and that it is simply necessary to beat about the bush. We know the point at issue, and this is why my question is shy: Does the use of such arguments and such terms attest to an unhealthy political climate? By the way, coming to your objections... [paragraph as published]

[Urban] I am sorry. I do not consider this matter worthy of deliberations, let alone argument. But I do not understand who is using the wrong terms in this matter.

[Margueritte] The people who attack and accuse. I have only cited them.

[Urban] I declare that talking about communist-fascism in this country and in this room is using wrong terms. These are the only wrong terms. As for the Grunwald Association, it has taken Professor Adam Schaff to court for having used incorrect terms. This association takes the view that Professor Schaff used incorrect, insulting, and slanderous terms with reference to it. It was not I and not you who used such terms. Well?

[Margueritte] Well, I am waiting for your answer whether there is an unhealthy political climate in this state.

[Urban] It seems we will have to tackle other questions. You are entitled to draw any kind of conclusions about a healthy or unhealthy climate in this state. I hope you have not asked the press spokesman whether our climate is healthy or unhealthy becuase this would be in conflict with your political and professional logic. However, I do not understand the matter you keep raising. I do not know what you are driving at. I know that the Grunwald Association has something at state. Of course, I do not know who is right in this dispute, which has not involved the government in any way. At the same time, I do not know what you are driving at in your questions. Thank you. Let us continue.

Please, ask further questions, ladies and gentlemen.

[Jorg Bremer, DIE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] I have a question about the accusations leveled against Professor Schaff to the effect that he has Zionist links. I would like to know how the Polish workers movement is treating this issue. My other question concerns my recent visit to Katowice where I saw the statute of the new trade union federation of miners and where I heard that miners had put forward many demands and postulates. I would like to know how this matter is being treated. Has there been any progress in this matter, especially insofar as the access to mass media is concerned?

I would also like to expand the translation of the second part of my first question by asking you about the present position of the Grunwald Association in Poland.

[Urban] I am unable to tell you what position the Grunwald Association occupies in Poland. Please ask the association itself. I do not know the numerical strength of that organization, I have had no contact with it, and I have not noticed its presence in political life. How does the Polish workers movement regard the issue of Zionism? In a negative way. We regard Zionism as a chauvinist ideology that expresses extreme nationalism and that is the foundation of aggressive policy. We support the UN resolution that regards Zionism as a kind of racism.

Your second question concerning progress in the problems raised by miners. Your question is imprecise because the miners' federation continues to put forward many demands. I can state quite generally that government representatives and the miners' federation have had talks, during which compromise has been reached on some disputed matters, mostly connected with work and wages and various privileges enjoyed by miners. I know nothing about access to mass media: that is, the miners' federation has access to mass media in the same way as all trade unions. This access is very extensive in Katowice itself, but perhaps it is too feeble in the eyes of trade unionists insofar as the central mass media are concerned. I know nothing about specific demands of the miners' federation. I do not know whether they want their own publication, like that owned by the metallurgical workers; do they? Nor do I know which of their demands can be satisfied by the government, because in most cases they want a propaganda apparatus to be involved, and this is outside the competence of the government. This is a matter for mass media and the miners' trade union. As for starting a publication, some government agencies could help, although they are not always necessary for this purpose.

PROCEDURES FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

LD131713 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (PAP) -- In view of the elections to the people's councils at all levels planned for the spring of 1984, the draft regulations on the elections have been set out for public debate. The draft draws attention to the fact that the proposed decisions and directions for changes in the system of electoral law contained therein are in keeping with the process of socialist renewal and proceed from the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the Eighth ZSL Congress, and the 12th SD Congress and the resolutions of the First Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Congress. It is stressed that the points of the draft will adapt the main institutions of electoral law to the changes in the system of the people's councils. It is proposed, in particular, to have a double option procedure for holding the elections. The first option envisages direct elections to all the people's councils, and the second envisages direct elections to all the people's councils at the basic level and indirect elections to the people's councils at voivodship level. Elections to the people's councils are proclaimed by the State Council.

The elections are held on the principle of universality, equality, and secret ballot. The right to take part in them is enjoyed, apart from certain exceptions, by every citizen who has completed his 18th year on the day of the elections. Each elector has one vote.

The number of deputies of the people's councils of voivodship grade is determined by the State Council, and of the basic grade by the competent people's councils of voivodship grade.

The constituencies are to embrace 1,000-3,000 residents. For the holding of the elections a state electoral commission, voivodship electoral commissions, electoral commissions of basic grade, and constituency electoral commissions are being formed. The task of the state electoral commission consists, in particular, in the checking of complaints regarding the activity of the electoral commissions. The appropriate tasks of the remaining electoral commissions have also been drawn up.

It is proposed to create a national electoral college and electoral colleges of lower level. The right to put forward candidate deputies of the people's councils to the corresponding electoral colleges, under the draft, will be enjoyed by the participants which last year signed the PRON declaration andalso the trade unions created on the basis of the law of 8 October 1982, public-professional organizations of farmers, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, Socialist Youth Unions, the Polish Women's League, and other mass organizations participating in PRON. The appropriate electoral colleges prepare, on the basis of proposals and at their own initiative, general lists of candidate deputies to the people's councils, presenting them subsequently for public discussion with the electors at citizens' pre-election meetings.

At the meetings candidatures can be supported or removed and new ones put forward. The electoral college can include in the general list of candidates for deputies of the people's councils exclusively persons who at the pre-election meetings received support and guarantee correct implementation of the mandate of a deputy of the people's council.

Voting takes place on the premises of the constituency electoral commission between 0600 and 2000.

Those who are considered elected are candidates who received the greatest number of valid votes in the constituency, providing not less than half those possessing the right to vote took part in the voting.

The Supreme Court annuls the votes in the constituency if it is found that during the voting crimes or other law violations were permitted. In the case of the annulment of the elections the State Council within 14 days declares new elections in the constituency where they were annulled.

Among other proposals in the draft it is worth mentioning the possibility of declaring new elections if more than half the mandates in the constituency remain unfilled.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES PRON CHAIRMAN DOBRACZYNSKI

LD131843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Talks between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council have been devoted to the forthcoming public debate on the provisions of the new electoral regulations for elections to people's councils. Referring to recent meetings of the signatories of the PRON declaration and the PRON National Council, they discussed the principles of cooperation between the PRON National Council and the Council of State in the course of consultations.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PRON, AGRICULTURE

LD131155 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec -- The Government Presidium met here today to review the course and results of a session held by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON's National Council and discuss tasks of the state administration bodies in the introduction of proposed motions and the adopted resolution.

The Government Presidium stressed tht PRON declarations to contribute to solving socio-economic problems in Poland is a significant support for the state's policy and actions. On the other hand, the government will make every effort to make it possible for PRON to perform its constitutional role.

The Government Presidium shared the opinion voiced by the PRON National Council on the difficult material situation of pensioners and decided to consider the proposal to speed up the third stage of pensions' revalorization.

The Presidium pointed to the significance of motions on the current [passage indistinct].

The Government Presidium recommended competent bodies to continue talks with the Soviet partner in order to expand cooperation in food economy.

The Government Presidium stated that a permanent improvement in the supply of production means for agriculture and a stable agricultural policy contributed to increasing farmers' interest in developing production. This made it possible this year to increase crops of grains by 4.1 per cent, sugar beets by 7.4 per cent, rape by 27.5 per cent, potatoes by 5.9 per cent and vegetables by 1.5 per cent as compared with last year.

The procurement of animals for slaughter makes it possible to meet the most essential needs of trade. The Presidium assessed that one of major reasons for decreasing the number of livestock and especially poultry and hogs is a painful decrease in imports of protein fodder in 1982 and 1983. Fodder resources are slightly higher this year than last year. This particularly refers to hay, grains and potatoes. An assessment of the expected procurement of animals for slaughter indicates it will be possible to keep current meat rations next year.

The Government Presidium approved proposals of legal solutions to financing biological progress in agriculture and improving trade in farmland and operations of dairy co-operatives.

The Governemnt Presidium also reviewed draft key lines of the government's activity in 1984 which are to provide the basis for preparing the plan of the government's work next year.

PZPR POLITBURO, SD HOLD JOINT SESSION 13 DEC

LD132348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] At the joint session of the Politburo and the SD Central Committee Presidium an assessment was made on the implementation of the decisions made in December 1980 on the development of services and small-scale manufacturing.

Then the Politburo, at its session, was informed of the experience gained so far in the sphere of social consultations. It was stressed that such consultations constitute one of the forms of participation of citizens in the governing and active influencing of state affairs in accordance with the constitutional idea of people's power. There are still, however, many problems linked with working out the best possible model for consultations, as well as removing organizational shortcomings.

The Politburo also discussed matters pertaining to cooperation of party organizations with workers' self-managements and trade unions in work enterprises. Initiation of cooperation and creation of mechanisms preventing social conflict and tensions were considered as important tasks. During the session results of the deliberations of the PRON National Council were examined, and in particular proposals concerning implementing economic reform, stimulating public activeness for speeding up the process of coming out of the crisis, material protection of the economically weakest groups, in particular old-age and invalidity pensioners, and combating various forms of social pathology.

Sharing the view of the PRON National Council that the struggle against external and internal threats forms the fundamental platform for social dialogue and national rebirth and accord, it was recommended that party echelons, organizations, and members support the PRON actions for the sake of strengthening the socialist state and accord of all the patriotic forces. [Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1830 GMT on 13 December reports that "The full text of the communique will be published in tomorrow's press."]

The Politburo was also informed of the results of the official visits of Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, to five states of Southeast Asia and the talks during his unofficial visit to India. Approving the results of the visits, it was deemed essential to have consistent implementation of decisions made in the sphere of strengthening and further broadening of contacts and cooperation, in particular economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The Politburo was also given a report on the talks of Stefan Olszowski with Andrey Gromyko in Moscow held on 2 December this year. Their special significance to further coordination of efforts of the states of the socialist community aiming at preservation of peace was stated.

FORMER RADIO, TV OFFICIALS' TRIAL TO REOPEN

LD140232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw: Following an application from the defense, the voivodhsip court has decided to reopen the legal proceedings in the trial of Maciej Szczepanski and other members of the former leadership of the Radio and Television Committee.

SEJM SCHEDULES 44TH MEETING FOR 21 DECEMBER

LD131826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The 44th meeting of the Sejm will take place on 21 December. The agenda includes the report of the Sejm commissions on the governmental bill on amending certain laws which introduce the economic reform, the first reading of the governmental bill on physical culture, and written and other deputies' questions. The session will start at 1000.

Before the deliberations of the Sejm the PZPR, ZSL, and Deputies' Clubs will meet.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORT ON 5 DEC SEJM DEBATES

AU131509 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 83 pp 1, 6

[Report by Jerzy A. Salecki and Jerzy Weber on speeches made from the floor at the 5 December Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Deputy Zofia Kalisz (ZSL) presented a report by the Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the draft state of emergency law.

Deputy Rudolf Buchala presented on behalf of the Polish Catholic-Social Union Deputies Club a series of reservations concerning the draft law. In his opinion, the conditions required to introduce a state of emergency and its effects on the rights and liberties of citizens are not defined clearly enough. In the form it has been presented, the draft does not guarantee Sejm control over the administration of a state of emergency.

He said that these reservations do not allow deputies from the Polish Catholic-Social Union to support the draft law.

Deputy Marian Zolnierczyk (PZPR) recalled that by passing the law on a state of emergency, the Sejm is performing the duty that it has been given by the introduction into the Constitution of the concept of a state of emergency, in addition to that of martial law. The draft has been formulated with all due care and with necessary restraint.

He continued by saying that the experiences of martial law show that people's authority does not prefer repressive measures in order to solve conflicts and eliminate dangers. The draft law that has been presented today also embodies varying degrees of measures to protect the interests of the state and citizens. The deputy described the idea of warning talks contained in the draft, especially with regard to young people and minors, as especially humanitarian.

With this, the discussion on the draft law on a state of emergency came to an end. The deputies proceeded to vote. The law was approved with two votes against and 10 abstentions.

Next, Deputy Witold Gadomski presented a report by the Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the government draft amendment to the passport law.

Deputy Wit Drapich (PZPR) recalled the chief principles of the passport policy contained in the 1959 law, as well as its effects up to now, and said that the proposed changes concern problems on which public criticism has concentrated. Introducing the duty for passport issuing bodies to explain the reasons for refusing a passport (except in the situations defined in the law) will help citizens better understand the principles of passport policy and will effectively restrict arbitrary decisions by passport issuing bodies.

A citizen's right to a passport is subject to appropriate restrictions because of state interests. Similar legislation in other countries foresees such restrictions as well. The draft law carefully considers the restrictions. These apply to special cases, and therefore not to a wide section of citizens.

Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk (nonparty) in his speech expressed reservations about the proposed changes. Having tried for years to bring about a basic reform of our passport law, Deputy Osmanczyk described the proposed changes as superficial and not meeting society's expectations.

This statement was a springboard for a lengthier resume by the deputy on the social changes that have occurred in People's Poland, the result of which is that the Sejm should consider laws carefully if they are to be helpful to future generations. He also pointed out discrepancies in the work of the commissions while working on the draft, accusing the commissions of holding a joint vote on the final version of the draft despite the fact that most members of the commissions were absent. He also accused the Sejm marshal of confusing deputies with his statement that corrections can be made to the draft, whereas in fact work on the draft was already finished.

The primary negative point in Deputy Osmancyzk's mind is the elimination of the draft law of Supreme Administrative Court control over decisions made by passport bodies. This disqualifies the draft law.

Deputy Wladyslaw Kandefer (PZPR) spoke next. Referring to Deputy Edmund Osmancyzk's speech, he said he is aware that besides people who approve of the proposed amendment, there is a section of society that will not be satisfied with them. This feeling of dissatisfaction may be enhanced by views that the passport policy does not meet domestic and foreign prerequisites. Yet it does meet these prerequisites -- and not only in Poland, but in other countries as well.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec (ZSL), chairman of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, also replied to Deputy Osmanczyk's speech. He explained that the required majority of members of both relevant commissions -- the commission of which he is chairman and the Commission for Legislative Work -- had in fact taken part in discussion on and voting for the draft amendments. Quoting the data contained in the Sejm Chancellery's documents, he said that the facts are different from the ones presented to the Sejm by Deputy Osmanczyk.

Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski, who chaired the talks, offered the Sejm an explanation in connection with Deputy Osmanczyk's accusation addressed to the Sejm marshal. On 22 November, after the commissions' work on the draft passport law had ended, the Sejm marshal convened a conference with the participation of chairmen of interested commissions and of government representatives in order to examine once again, in the light of earlier talks on the foreign currency law, whether or not some important consideration had been omitted from the passport law. The text of today's draft shows that the results of this conference speak for themselves.

Next, the Sejm voted on the draft amendments to the passport law. The law was approved with 1 vote against and 13 abstentions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PCI'S BERLINGUER

Ceausescu's Toast at Luncheon

AU101935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 83 pp 1,3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 December luncheon given by him in honor of PCI General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear Comrade Berlinguer, dear Italian comrades, dear comrades, I would like to express the satisfaction of our party leadership and my own satisfaction at the visit you, Comrade Berlinguer, are paying to Romania at the invitation of the party's Central Committee, and to once again address you a warm greeting and welcome to Romania.

Your visit to Romania now is an expression of the good relations between our parties which in differing circumstances and conditions work in the same direction both as regards the development of the relations between our peoples, the collaboration between Romania and Italy, and the settlement of the complex issues of international life, in the interests of every nation, for a policy of peace and independence of every people, of broad collaboration among all states of the world, irrespective of social system.

During the talks conducted, we had a comprehensive exchange of views on the current issues of international life. By joint agreement, we concluded that international relations witness unprecedented worsening determined by the intensification of the arms race, by a host of conflicts, by the use and threat of force, and by the brutal intervention in other states' internal affairs.

There are complex issues in the economic life. The effects of the economic crisis are felt in all states. The financial policy, especially as regards the excessively high interests rates, leads to the worsening of the international economic situation. I would mention in particular the continuous worsening of the developing countries' situation, the deepening of the gaps between the developed and developing countries.

Considering the latest developments, our discussions focussed on the issues in Europe. True, the events of these last few weeks considerably worsened the situation in Europe and the world over. The emplacement in some West European countries of the medium-range American missiles began, disregarding the requests and opposition of public opinion that declared and keeps more and more resolutely declaring against these missiles. In reply, the Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks and announced a series of retaliatory measures regarding the emplacement of missiles in some European socialist countries and in other zones of the world.

We can affirm that the situation is more dangerous than it has been since the end of World War II. It is not fitting now and I do not consider it proper to insist more on the causes that have led to this. The question now is what should be done in order to halt this dangerous course of events, to induce the halting of the emplacement of the American missiles in some states in Western Europe and at the same time the halting of the enforcement of the retaliatory measures announced by the Soviet Union and to induce the resumption of the Geneva negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement on the substantive reduction of the existing nuclear missiles, and on a balance of forces between the two countries at the lowest level possible.

Of course, Romania firmly declared for the complete elimination of any nuclear weapons from Europe, for a Europe free of any nuclear weapon, for a passage to measures of general disarmament. We, however, well understand that this has to be done in stages, and we consider now that the most important stage is halting the emplacement of new missiles in Europe.

In this respect, many proposals were advanced. Romania too, advanced a string of proposals. We appreciate the proposals made by the Italian Communist Party, by various governments and political personalities. All these mirror ultimately the preoccupation and wish to contribute to halting the dangerous course of events, to a resumption of negotiations, to attainment of an agreement between the two sides.

In our opinion the current course of events can still be halted and, in this respect, I wish to point out that our parties and -- on a wider plane -- the Romanian and Italian peoples can make an important contribution to attaining this target. We have to do everything possible in order to meet the expectations of peoples as they wish to live peacefully, to collaborate in order to provide the fundamental right of nations to existence, life, freedom and independence.

We assess highly the great European peace movements. The Romanian people itself is committed with all its might to such actions. In 1982 we organized great manifestations in this respect and over the second half of this year the wide masses of people in Romania have been organizing great manifestations devoted to disarmament and peace, developing in this respect the collaboration with the forces declaring for peace, with the peoples of other countries in Europe. We believe that the European peace movement can trigger a change in the course of events.

We also attach great importance to the stance of various democratic parties and political forces in favour of peace and disarmament. We believe that we must strengthen the collaboration with the communist and working-class parties, with the socialist, social-democratic and other democratic parties and progressive forces, inclusive of the religious movements, and scientific and cultural organizations that also play an important part in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

I wish to stress once again the firm belief of our party, of Socialist Romania that the dangeous course of events can be halted, a new arms race can be prevented, the Geneva negotiations can resume, and a passage can be made to a true nuclear and general disarmament policy. This is in the interests of all people -- of both the socialist and capitalist countries, the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

As I mentioned during the talks, we believe that the European countries must participate actively in negotiations for materialization of the agreement concerning a halt in the implementation of the measures regarding fielding of the new missiles, and in the implementation of the retaliatory measures.

Once more I wish to point out satisfaction at this interview -- which takes place under a very grave international situation, in Europe in particular -- and to express the belief it will lead to strengthened collaboration between our parties, this being in the interests of both our two peoples and the cause of international peace and collaboration.

With this conviction I want to raise this glass to an increasingly closer cooperation between the Romanian and Italian peoples and between Romania and Italy; to a policy of peace and international cooperation; to your health! (applause)

Berlinguer's Toast

AU131107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast by PCI General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer at luncheon given in his honor by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 10 December]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ceausescu, dear comrades, I would like to express my thanks for your kind invitation to visit Bucharest and to meet with you.

The atmosphere of our talks has been permeated with a spirit of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect, and the spirit of autonomy that characterizes relations between our parties.

The talks we have conducted enabled us to discuss -- at the difficult time through which we are passing -- your and our proposals designed to seek constructive solutions and positive outlets for a situation that is becoming more and more dangerous for world peace with every passing day.

We have followed with great attention and we have appreciated the initiatives taken by you personally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and by your government and the RCP, and we appreciated the position adopted recently aimed at halting a new spiral of nuclear arming, particularly in Europe, and at effective measures to reduce armaments. During our talks we noted our common concern over the increased aggravation of the international situation which threatens the destiny of the people on our continent and throughout the world with terrible risks.

I am talking of more and more acute tensions, of open military conflicts in numerous areas in the world, and of the increased militarization of international relations within which resorting to the threat or use of force represents an increasingly serious danger for the independence and autonomous development of peoples and for preserving world peace.

However, the most serious element of the international situation is the unrestrained nuclear arms race. We believe that the priority and basic task in our activity is to act to halt the arms race, to freeze nuclear arsenals, and to proceed to negotiations aimed at cutting back -- in a balanced and controlled manner -- nuclear and conventional weapons, and at struggling toward the interdiction of nuclear weapons.

We have stubbornly struggled against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in our country and in other countries of Western Europe and, at the same time, for a substantial cutback of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

The negative result of the Geneva negotiations does not discourage us. On the contrary, we believe that in a situation that has become increasingly difficult, all necessary efforts must be made and every possibility -- no matter how small -- should be sought to halt the spiral of the arms race. For this purpose we have proposed to the Western side that it clearly demonstrate its inclination toward slowing down and ignoring the deadlines set for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles and for making them operational. Likewise, we have advanced a proposal to the Soviet side that it not deploy new weapons, as it had announced it would, and to proceed -- through a significant gesture from a political point of view -- to make the SS-20 missiles ineffective. These would be actions taken independently by each side and would favor the beginning of a new stage in negotiations within which the goal of achieving a military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level and in conditions of mutual security would be preserved, so as to avoid the deployment of new weapons and considerably reduce the number of those already deployed.

Apart from this, we believe that of great importance -- for reestablishing an atmosphere of mutual trust and for restoring conditions for a positive dialogue and negotiations -- is the upcoming European conference scheduled to begin in January in Stockholm. At the same time, we believe that also of great political importance is an effective contribution to gradually prohibiting nuclear weapons, and the initiatives -- which we support -- to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

To achieve such goals, it is necessary for the governments and peoples of Europe to be mobilized and to commit themselves -- as you do -- and to have their say on decisive problems concerning their destinies. Therefore, we have called upon and are calling upon the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact member-states to discuss -- in forms and through methods which must be agreed upon -- and to participate in making decisions directly concerning them, and to jointly seek ways and means for achieving security in Europe. Such a security should include real measures for disarmament and for developing relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

It is in this direction that peoples' actions should aim. The impressive and autonomous peace movements -- as a genuine expression of the peoples' desire -- constitute a great hope given the influence and weight they may have on the decisions by all governments in their action to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I would like to conclude by toasting our two countries and cooperation and friendship between our peoples.

May relations between Italy and the Socialist Republic of Romania develop in all fields; I want to toast our two parties and the desire that has been reiterated to continue to expand relations between them in the spirit of fruitful cooperation with all the forces of peace and progress throughout the world; I want to toast you personally and to wish you and your aides, the Communists and the Romanian people the achievement of all the goals you have proposed and a future of peace and progress! (applause)

Visit Ends 12 Dec

AU121159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1017 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1983 -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, left Bucharest on December 12, in the morning.

Enrico Berlinguer was accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the CC of the Italian Communist Party, head of the Foreign Section of the ICP.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ARTICLE NOTES ROMANIAN ABSENCE FROM MOSCOW MEETING

AU141058 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Dec -- An important "conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological problems" has concluded in Moscow, as Moscow PRAVDA reports.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and the CSSR. Such conferences are held from time to time on various problems and representatives of the parties of the so-called "broader socialist community" gather at them.

Increased Emphasis on Monolithic Nature

However, as one can see from the list, the representatives of the Romanian party did not participate at the talks held in Moscow, and this has resulted in the understandable interest of foreign observers and journalists. Officially there has been no information about the causes of the Romanian absence. Nevertheless, certain possible explanations exist, and they become significant if one takes into consideration that nothing like this has happened for a long time. On the contrary, similar gatherings in the past few months were all fully attened, and along with the aggravation of the international crisis, increased emphasis was placed on the unity and the monolithic nature of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, above all, but also of the wider socialist community. Romanian representatives attended all state and government gatherings in the past weeks, such as CEMA or the meetings of the foreign and defense ministers.

It is therefore supposed that the Romanian party perhaps had some reservations toward the very subject of the gatherings, that is to say toward the unified approach in the field of ideology, information, and propaganda in relation to international problems at the present moment. It is known that President Ceausescu was taking certain initiatives in the international field in the days preceding the suspension of the intermediate-range missile talks in Geneva. These initiatives received no publicity in Moscow. All this could mean, foreign observers here conclude, that Bucharest desired to keep more room to maneuver in ideological and propaganda-information activities in explaining and assessing the causes and consequences of the present crisis in East-West relations. In any case, there has been no official information and only the fact remains that the Romanian Communists were not present.

Among many foreign observers in Moscow one can again hear speculation that perhaps the convening of broad conferences of communist and workers parties is contemplated so that unified positions may be formulated, which of course would not be a very popular or an easily realizable idea, if earlier experiences are taken into account. However, this is only speculation which indeed continues to be repeated of late, but it is not accompanied by any official information which would either confirm or deny it.

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN RECEIVES RADULESCU 12 DEC

AU131132 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Radulcesu, personal representative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was received yesterday in Buenos Aires by the constitutional president of the Republic of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu conveyed to President Raul Alfonsin warm greetings and best wishes for success and personal happiness, and for prosperity and peace for the Argentine people.

In turn, the Argentine president conveyed to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania cordial greetings and best wishes for success and happiness, and to the Romanian people wishes for new achievements along the path of progress. The Argentine president expressed thanks for having a personal representative of President Nicolae Ceausescu at his inauguration.

The sides emphasized the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Argentina and prospects for further developing them at both a bilateral level and within international organizations. Stressing the continuously increasing economic potential of Romania and Argentina, the sides highlighted the need to intensify commercial exchanges and to develop economic cooperation between the two countries in their mutual interests. Along this line, they expressed the view that the joint Romanian-Argentine intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation should be convened as soon as possible to examine new opportunities for developing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and in the spirit of the good Romanian-Argentine relations.

20 ESCAPE TO AUSTRIA IN CONTAINER SHIPMENT

AU131421 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1405 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] As has been learned today, last Saturday [10 December] 20 Romanians succeeded in escaping to Austria hidden in a large container.

The refugees had hidden underneath crates of a shipment of ball bearings in Bucharest on 9 December, without damaging the customs seal. They succeeded in reaching Austria in a truck without being discovered by border controls.

After applying for political asylum with the police, the refugees were taken to the Traiskirchen refugee camp.

SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL DEBATES PLANS, PROGRAMS

AU122045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1983 -- A session of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania was held on December 12 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The following agenda was approved:

1. the draft single national plan for the socieconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984;

2. the draft plan for the development of agriculture and food industry, water management and silviculture in 1984;

3. the draft state budget for 1984;

4. the programme regarding a more marked growth of labour productivity and a better organization of work and setting of work norms over 1983-1985, until 1990;

5. the programme for a higher technical and qualitative level of products, lower consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy and a better capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials over 1983-1985, until 1990;

6. the programme regarding the application of self-management and self-sufficiency measures for a better supply of the population with farm-food produce and industrial and consumer goods over October 1, 1983-September 30, 1984.

The proceedings were held per sections in the morning and continued in plenum in the afternoon.

The speaker highlighted that the tasks contained in the document submitted to the Supreme Council, a body which fulfills the attributes of an economic parliament, provide for a qualitatively superior organization of socioeconomic activities, fuller use of existing productive potential, higher economic efficiency and consistent promotion of the achievements of the revolution in science and technology covering all domains.

In connection with tasks incumbent on agriculture in 1984, it was shown that they fully accorded with the priority programmes adopted for all sectors of that branch, with the programme for the ensurance of stable farm outputs.

It was also considered that the provisions enshrined in the draft budget provided for the financial resources necessary for the further development of all branches of the national economy in keeping with the tasks and priorities set, for the financing of sociocultural actions and the expenses on administration as well as on other societal requirements.

The Supreme Council unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate.

The participants adopted a resolution of the session of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania which is to be released.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU131925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People, chaired on December 13 the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance.

The plenary meeting debated and approved the draft single national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1984, the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1984, the programmes regarding labour productivity and a higher technical and qualitative level of products, the self-sufficiency programme as well as a report on the way in which the general meetings of working people proceeded while debating the plan indicators for 1984.

Many participants took the floor during the plenary meeting. A resolution was adopted regarding the documents debated. President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

FLORJANCIC BEING RELIEVED AS FINANCE SECRETARY

LD131447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in her capacity as head of government, has set in motion the procedure for relieving Joze Florjancic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, of his function as federal secretary. Joze Florjancic will be given new duties in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Milka Planinc has simultaneously set in motion the procedure among the appropriate sociopolitical forums and organs in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia to get their suggestions for a new candidate for the office of federal secretary of finance. Appropriately, she also informed the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference about this matter.

The appropriate organs in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia have proposed Vlado Klemencic, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, as candidate for the office of the federal secretary of finance.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER ENDORSES 1984 BUDGET

AU091740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Dec -- The fact that it is much easier in principle to advocate stabilization behavior -- which, among other things, means rigorous economies and also painful sacrifices -- than to agree to such behavior in daily life was demonstrated once again by today's debate on the Draft Federal Budget for 1984, held in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. Delegates endorsed the Federal Executive Council's latest proposal that next year the overall federal budget should total 374.2 billion dinars, which represents an increase of 42.9 percent as compared with this year's amended budget. This means that the elaboration of the new concept of the federation's budgetary financing, which the Federal Executive Council proposed earlier but which was not adopted in any previous discussion, will continue in 1984 and that in this "transitional" year the budget will be drawn up on the current solutions pertaining to the system.

SPILJAK INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL, WORLD ISSUES

LD131813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia has always developed friendly relations with France. This has already become a tradition. The fact that M. Francois Mitterrand, head of the Socialist Party, became president of France, was yet another reason to welcome this election," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in an interview with AFP correspondent Claude Juvenal.

President Spiljak observed, however, that the economic relations between the two countries "are not satisfactory" and that Yugoslavia "also has a special reason for concern due to the significant trade deficit with France."

"We really want," he stressed, "to see them considerably improved so that they achieve the level corresponding to the possibilities and needs of the two countries.

"The economic relations between Yugoslavia and France can be improved, first of all, by promoting a greater linkup of the two economies. France has a modern technology that Yugoslavia imports and in this sphere there should be more extensive cooperation on a long-term basis. We see in this the prospects for more significant increased economic cooperation."

President Spiljak added that he expects to have fruitful talks on these possibilities with President Mitterrand, who will soon be arriving on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the worrisome international situation, he recalled that "the Nonaligned Movement, of which we are an active member, is constantly trying through its attitudes and initiatives to halt this very dangerous development by proceeding from the justified fear that this could lead to broader confrontation and even to a direct conflict of broad dimensions," and then went on to stress:

"The arms race -- a direct consequence of the exacerbated interbloc tension -- is assuming dangerous proportions and is threatening the security of the whole of mankind. Yugoslavia has always worked consistently and actively to halt this race and toward a fruitful process of gradual disarmament. To this end Yugoslavia became the initiator of convening the special sessions of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and of other actions at the United Nations. In this respect, our country stands firmly on its attitudes of principle and on its policy."

Replying to the AFP correspondent's question in connection with the conflict in Chad, President Spiljak said that Yugoslavia "backs all efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution through the OAU on the basis of respect for the basic principles of relations by sovereign states and the right of the people to organize their own state without foreign interference.

He stated that Yugoslavia is extending full support to Lebanon's efforts to preserve its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. "We believe," he explained, "that the crisis in Lebanon can be resolved in a correct and lasting manner only if the inalienable right of its people to preserve independence and to decide their own destiny, by proceeding from the specific position and the interests of all Lebanese structures, is fully respected. It is in this light that we evaluate the attitudes and the activity of other factors, regardless of the quarter from which they might come. Our point of departure is that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without respecting the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, including the right to establish their own state."

Replying to the question on how he would explain the "good reaction of Yugoslavs" to our economic difficulties, President Mika Spiljak recalled that these difficulties "have arisen after a lengthy period of exceptionally dynamic and buoyant economic development," in which we have tried to overcome as quickly as possible the economic backwardness and catch up with developed countries. At times we invested above and beyond our real possibilities and relied too much on foreign loans. In addition, our economy has been slow in adapting to changes in the world economy. Due to such factors and because of the exacerbation of the world economic crisis, serious problems have arisen in the repayment of foreign debts."

"However," Comrade Spiljak stressed, "people are fully conscious of the considerable positive changes achieved in the postwar economic, social, scientific and every other development. They are also conscious of the significance of the equality our people enjoy and of Yugoslavia's independent position in international relations.

"It is precisely in this as well as in the character of socialist social self-managing relations, particularly in the right of the working people to decide alone on the results of their work, that we find the explanation for, as you put it, the good reaction of the Yugoslavs to current economic difficulties."

In this context, he also pointed to the economic stabilization program, saying: "Some results achieved this year in the implementation of the stabilization policy convince us that we are on the right road. Particularly significant for us is our success in repaying all credit obligations for this year. This encourages us to work resolutely to maintain the foreign debt at this year's level next year and to considerably reduce it in the subsequent years."

Therefore, in building its system of socialist self-management, Yugoslavia is blazing the trail and is in this context seeking solutions to many social problems, rejecting those which practice has not confirmed. President Spiljak said: "Thus we have an undogmatic approach to our own practice which we constantly review critically. This we are now carrying out publicly: in the press, at various speaking forums, and in a democratic debate in which various ideas and views are manifested. In the debates we are coordinating our attitudes and arriving at syntheses expressed in the decisions. At times this is difficult and lasts longer than we would want it to, but in the end, as a rule, we adopt our decisions unanimously. To this end we are presently holding debates on possible changes in the political system for the purpose of a more efficient functioning and implementation of its basic democratic, socialist and self-managing substance."

SERBIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE VIEWS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD131335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (chaired by Nikola Ljubicic) discussed some topical questions of the preparations for all-people's defense in the republic.

The council made the assessment that significant results were attained in the further consolidation of the defense readiness of the all-people's defense structures and laid down a draft of appropriate measures for the further development and implementation of the all-people's defense system in the republic which the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will examine at its next session.

In discussing the organization and the ability of the health activity in the republic to operate in emergency conditions the council made the assessment that good results were attained and stressed the need to develop and strengthen this activity, especially in the economically underdeveloped hilly and mountainous areas. The council approved the draft of the decision to confer republican all-people's defense tributes on individuals, organizations, communities and organs, a decision which the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia still has to adopt.

KOSOVO TV REFUTES SERBIAN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT

AU137114 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] We will now transmit Pristina Television's reaction to a recent declaration by Vojislav Micovic, president of the Information Committee of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, made at the latest meeting of the Information Commission of the Serbian LC Central Committee:

The Pristina Television collective, the commentary emphasizes, has withheld public reaction for more than 1 month hoping that Comrade Vojislav Micovic, president of the Republican Information Committee of Serbia, will understand the truth and will publicly withdraw his serious ideopolitical accusations against Pristina Television which he made at the latest meeting of the Information Commission of the Serbian LC Central Committee, where the activity of information media was discussed in implementing tasks of the LCY platform for Kosovo.

On this occasion let us remind ourselves that Micovic stated the following: The Kosovo comrades should indeed discuss the behavior of RILINDJA and Pristina Television in connection with the political provocations of the irredentists at the Belgrade stadium. It should be discussed why this newspaper and Pristina Television omitted comments and real evaluations about this incident. At a time when in Kosovo there are still hostile diversions, both physical and political, the event in question is a political provocation. The lack of a correct interpretation has caused great damage to the general stabilization of Kosovo and the political circumstances in Yugoslavia. The general Yugoslav press took a correct stand toward this incident.

With these words Micovic (?draws comparisons) that in fact exclude Pristina Television and the Albanian-language information media from the other Yugoslav public information media. Why he divides and separates the information media according to their respective nationality and language at a time when the unity of this media is so necessary is another question that needs no special comment. In his statements, Micovic accords himself the right to make certain assessments about the situation in Kosovo, although his assessments do not accord with the real situation or with the assessments of the highest leaders of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia.

We know that the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo thwarts all nationalists and chauvinists who desire to destabilize Yugoslavia. We are not saying that there are no weaknesses in Kosovo, but we are saying that the course pursued by the Kosovo LC for the stabilization of the situation in the province is indisputable and incontestable.

Certain ill-meaning individuals keep silent about Kosovo's successes apparently to show that there are no Albanians who sincerely and heartily struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Public opinion knows the assessment of the Kosovo leadership that Pristina Television in its entire program, with its broadcasts, regular features, commentaries, observations, and special reports, has always been in the service of the progressive forces' struggle to completely unmask the reactionary and anti-national essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the harsh anti-Yugoslav programs in Albania.

Of course we have struggled and are determined to struggle relentlessly against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and anti-Yugoslav propaganda, and particularly against anti-Serb propaganda from Albania. And this is done not for the sake of winning someone's favor but because we are internationalists and are conscientiously determined to follow Tito's road toward self-managing socialism, brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness.

Our viewers know that from the very first day we have transmitted all articles by our journalists or TANJUG in which the incident at the soccer match in Belgrade and other similar sports incidents were assessed. The Pristina Television comment states that we are the first to have had our own commentary on this incident, which we offered to other information media. We have failed to transmit only one commentary which in a very harsh manner offended the Albanian national symbol and, consequently, the Albanian nationality's identity and dignity.

Based on what we have made known, it seems that Comrade Micovic's criticism would help us if it were precise, objective, and well-meaning; if he told us which commentaries and real assessments over this incident were omitted from our program. On what basis can Comrade Micovic state that Pristina Television, by lacking a correct interpretation, caused great damage to the general stabilization in Kosovo and the political circumstances in Yugoslavia, qualifying all this as a political provocation.

The Pristina Television commentary concludes by stating that [words indistinct] against nationalism and chauvinism. We will always stand for this action and this gives us the right to expect others to behave in a better way towards us.

LCY'S KUCAN DEPARTS FOR PCE CONGRESS IN SPAIN

LD131515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Madrid where he will attend the 11th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party. At Belgrade airport Milan Kucan was seen off by Stanislav Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee.